FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR P. M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 307. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1922. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 3 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Govt. Astronomer and Astrologer Emperor George V's. Horoscope maker Pt. K. C. JOYTISAHARNAVA'S

SARBA SIDHI KABACH.

The world renowned "Talisman" unrivalled and second to none in removing bad influences of stars, disappointment in love and loss of money, mental anxieties and failure in undertakings as also in enhancing fortunes. Price Rs. 4/8 only. Postage extra.

Life-reading and Horoscope-casting are also done promptly and accurately.

For further particulars write at
19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING

O. S. K. LINE

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival.	Depture.
Hanoluln Maru	H. Meguro	13th Dec.	29th Dec.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	3rd Jan.	19th Jan.
Burma Maru	A. Kobayashi	12th Jan.	28th Jan.
Andes Maru	....	17th Jan.	2nd Feb.
Himalaya Maru	G. Matsuzaki	27th Jan.	12th Feb.

For freight and passages, etc., apply to

T. OHARA,
Manager.

P. O. Box No. 355.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND,)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
30th December ..	CHINA	7,952
1923		
6th January ..	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
13th ,, ..	KASHGAR*	8,340
20th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,, ..	NALDERA÷	15,825
3rd February ..	MALWA	10,941
10th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,, ..	KHYBER	9,014
24th ,, ..	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd March ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th ,, ..	DEVANHA	8,092
17th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
24th ,, ..	MOREA*	10,911
31st ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
7th April ..	MALWA	10,941
14th ,, ..	KASAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,, ..	NARKUNDA†	16,227
28th ,, ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th May ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th ,, ..	PLASSY	7,393
19th ,, ..	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
26th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952

* Through steamers from China.
† Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1923 ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324
5th January ..	GAZANA*	5,284
19th ,, ..	GAMARIA *	5,255
2nd February ..	MASULA*	7,261
16th ,, ..	MUNDRA*	7,275
7th March ..	DOMALA	8,441
16th ,, ..	MATIANA	8,900
30th ,, ..	MULBERA	9,100
13th April ..	MANTOLA	8,963
27th ,, ..	DUMANA	8,600
11th May ..	MERKARA	8,285
25th ,, ..		

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers,

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO STRAITS & CHINA.

1923		
12th Jan. ..	MOREA ..	
22nd ,, ..	SICILIA ..	
9th Feb ..	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.
24th ,, ..	SOUDAN.	
9th Mar, ..	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Karmala.
28th ,, ..	SICILIA	
6th April ..	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nyanza.
28th ,, ..	SOUDAN ..	
31st May ..	SICILIA ..	

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
9th February ..	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April ..	NALDERA	15,825

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Dates about	Steamers	Destination,
27th December..	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa. 3-30 p.m.
28th ,, ..	BARPETA..	Busra via Karachi Coasting. 3-30p.m.
29th ,, ..	VITA	Busra viaKarachi.
31st ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O.and B. I.sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.

AND

E. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 152.
Telephone No. 1288.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Wakasa Maru.	K. Horikawa	6074	16 Dec.	28 Dec.
Nagato Maru..	S. Takeda	5901	29 Dec.	11 Jan.
Tokuoka Maru.	Y. Kawashima	7047	3 Jan.	12 Jan.
KamakuraMaru	J. Fujiwara	5829	15 Jan.	27 Jan.

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. "Jalatarang" ..	4300 ..	31st Dec.
S.S. "Vittoria" ..	4300 ..	15th Janu.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
81, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,50,66,525-0-0
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves	Rs. 2,43,54,957-8-0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,25,46,567-8-0

Sir D. T. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 31, Great Street, Helens, London E. C. 3.

Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON.

Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America. Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received. For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manager,
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
2, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. E. HYND,
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Consignment of

VELOUR HATS	DRESS SHIRTS
FELT HATS	DRESS COLLARS
WIDE END SILK TIES	CAMEL HAIR RUGS
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Prices beat all competition.

Intending buyers please call over and convince yourselves of the rock-bottom prices of the goods we offer.

J. DIAS & BROS.
Professional Tailors and Gents Complete Outfitters,
280, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, HORNBY ROAD.
Opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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BRITISH COLONEL CURED.
MAHARAJA
engages the world-famous Specialist
Rev. G. R. Walters
BHOPAL C. I.
Medicines from above or Bombay Drug Stores, Princess Street. Medicines supplied to Royalty.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

Dr. I. M. Mallick's
(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager.
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%
The Safest Office for Life Insurance of the poor. Premium Re. 1/-or-/8/-per mensem. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY; 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

CHAMPION
SPARKING PLUGS
are solely represented in BOMBAY and its Suburbs by
RANE Ltd., proprietors of:—
EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES.
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.
SPECIAL PRICES ARE OFFERED.
FOR { DOZEN LOT / ONE GROSS LOT / TWO GROSS LOT / THREE GROSS LOT

Prof. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.
Liver Solution:—for liver troubles, and indigestion, also Laxative. Re. 1-4
Tonic Solution:—Ideal Tonic for brain and body. Re 1-8-0 and Rs. 2-8-0.
Fever Drops:—for all fevers. Re 1-0-0-and 0-5-0.
Ague mixture:—for malaria, ague, etc. Re. 1-0-0.
Cholera Solution:—for cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery. 0-10-0.
Also Standard Eau-de Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for Catalogue:—to M. J. Gajjar.
THE IONIC PHARMACY, 104, Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Head Office at 1, N. Tribhuvan Road, Mangaldas Wadi, Girgaum.

Swurna Kanthi Lehyam
OR
THE GOLDEN CONFECTION.
This wonderful Swurna Kanthi Lehyam is prepared with the costliest ingredients such as Swurna, Pravala, Abraka, Mukthya, Navaruthnacus and with rare herbs and roots to give miraculous *cure* in all chronic or accute cases of Asthma, white leprosy, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Nervous debility, Indigestion constipation, Bleeding piles, Blind piles, mental misgivings, Want of energy and Vitality, impure blood, Carbuncle, Hernia Diabetes, Rheaumatism, Paralysis, Dropsy, Dispepsia, General debility and other diseases etc. Guaranteed for its wonderful effects and miraculous. Price per bottle of 40 days medicine Rs. 5. Packing and Postage extra.
Directions:— ½ to 1 tola to be taken with milk morning and evening before meals.
PANDIT N. V. SHARMA A. V. S.
Ayurvedic Physician and Gold medalist
Post Box NO. 697. BOMBAY.

PERODONT
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ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE.
Price 8 Annas per tube.
Can be had from all Chemists or from The
POPULAR PHARMACY
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Branch:—Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.

GUARANTEED CURE
For T. B. Bone, T. B. Intestine, etc.
No operation. No injection. Our medicines are Non-poisonous.
DOCTOR SAM. WILLIAMS,
Graduated Biochemist,
No. 1, Cantonment Road, Lucknow, U. P.

BETTER ASTROLOGER.
Wonderful future events for 1 year with a full Character Delineation costs Re. 1 only 3 years' reading Rs. 2. Send time and date of birth or time of writing the letter.
Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my lifetime experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to—The Eastern Astrological Hall, Vizagapatam. S.A.I.E.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No..... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advrtisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number.....Advertisement Department. "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—An expert STENO-TYPIST. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, and stating salary required to The CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, Central Provinces District, MHOW.
A C15260.

RESPECTABLE PURCHASING and SELLING AGENTS in Bombay for Coal, Hardware, Chemicals for a big Importing House in Madras. Apply with Bank and Trade references to Box No. 8867, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5926.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE, knowledge of Typewriting. Correspondence and Accounts essential. Apply with testimonials to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA SONS AND CO., LTD., Warli, Bombay, No. 18.
A15268

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply immediately stating terms and with copies of testimonials to Box No. 8856 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A. R.5896.

UP-COUNTRY MILLS require immediately SPINNING MASTER experienced in erecting Tweedales Smalley's Spinning and Waste Machinery. Apply with testimonials in person BIRLA BROTHERS, LIMITED, 11-13, Churchgate Street.
A R5943

WANTED.—None but competent CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, with business genius, well acquainted with Import-Office routine, Gujarati Hindu Typist preferred. Apply in own handwriting to SUDAMA PAPER MART, Paper Merchants, Post Box No. 358, Bombay, with testimonials.
A R5947

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two Days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—SITUATION: By a qualified Accountant, 13 years' experience in European and Indian firms, excellent testimonials, moderate salary, please apply Box No. 8875, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5940

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TWO LET WASSIAMULL BUILDING, opposite BABUL NATH TEMPLE, Chowpati, open on all sides spacious new flats with lift and up to date convenience and electrical water pump. Apply on the spot.
C R5874

TO BE LET.—Ground floor, measuring 1450 sq. ft. and 1st floor flat, measuring about 2,900 sq. ft. situated at 20A Fort, Street, Frere Road, Bombay, suitable for Office and Godown purposes. Apply for particulars to Messrs. F. MURAGLIA & Co., Marble Merchants and Contractors. 20A Fort Street, Frere Road, Bombay, No. 1.
C15118

TO BE LET.—In Gordhan Building, No. 2, one block of four rooms, well-lighted and commodious fit for pleaders' offices or for vegetarian high class Hindoo family or each room for Rs. 45. Apply to Seth G. T. MANGALDAS Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, next to Imperial Cinema.
C R5941

TO LET at Gowalia Tank Road, MOTOR SHOW-ROOMS GARAGES with mazzanine floor and garages on ground floor and new airy spacious flats on top floors with up-to-date convenience. Apply WASSIAMAL ASOMAL, 198, Jakaria Musjid, or opposite Babulnath Temple.
C R5802

TO LET ON LONG or SHORT LEASE—A very substantial and commodious FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, situated in a most central part of the city at Girgaum, with a floor space aggregating in all of about 13,000 square feet (one-half of the ground floor and two upper floors) suitable for Schools, offices, Newspaper Presses, etc. Apply Box No. 8872 Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.
C. R.5945.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR DISPOSAL as a going concern, first class up-to-date Bombay Cinema in good locality. Would consider monthly tenancy on commission basis to first class party guaranteeing to pay rent, taxes and all overhead charges. For full particulars apply Box No. 8845, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G15195

FOR SALE.—Richmond coonor Nilghiri hills with 1 acre of LAND. Price Rs. 50,000. Enquire Mrs. L. R. EVANS, COONOOR.
G R5944

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFTS supplied and erected at competitive prices by THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT Co., 82, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone [illegible]

BOOKS AND STAMPS

STAMPS.—OUR "FAR EAST" Packet of 60 diff: varieties from Indo-China, Siam, the Straits Settlements Hong Kong, China, Japan, Dutch Indies and Phillippine Islands. A fine collection of the Far East for Rs. 1-4 only. Our AUSTRALASIAN packet of 50 diff. varieties including the Kangaroo and Georgian types of the Commonwealth, the Emu and Arms of New South Wales, West Australian Ewans etc. etc, also offered at Rs. 1/4. Write for our offers of Early Indians. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad. L15238.

EARN RS. 500 MONTHLY—Famous book by American experts, teaches 129 Profitable sparetime employments. 41 Money making schemes (small capitalists); 200 Priceless Trade Secrets; 150 Patent Medicine Formulas. Only Rs. 2-8 by V. P. P. Hundreds of testimonials. C. and M. DAWSON, Dept. 11, Palamcottah, S. India.
L R5784

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd., 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing etc., for L.C.C. and F.C.R.A. Exams. imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati E.L.A.A and R. S. Bharucha F.C.R.A. (late of Kalbadevi S.T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road Bombay, Prospectus on application.
M TH.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

IT IS MERE RECITING a truism to say MAHA-LUX SILKS are the best for suits and costumes. For samples enclose two annas postage stamps to MAHALAKSHMI WEAVING INSTITUTE, 3, Katra Road, Allahabad.
T R5836

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission to

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
8, Nandibagan Lane, P.O. Salkhia. (HOWRAH).

P. S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V.P.P Charges As. 4.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTERS and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from TUESDAY, 2nd Proximo to TUESDAY, 16th Proximo both days inclusive.

R. AITKEN
W. B. HUNTER
Managing Governors.

6th December, 1922.

RESIDENTIAL FLATS TO BE LET.

In Amrut Building Dougall Road, Ballard Estate two flats of four bed rooms with attached bath and lavatories, and drawing rooms also kitchen, store and servants bath. Two flats of one bed room and drawing room kitchen and Bath room

For rents and particulars please apply to the owner on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. or between 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to

AMRATLAL AMARCHAND.
36, Kazi Sayad St., Mandvi, Bombay No. 3.

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 4th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 28th December, 1922, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:

(1) TO ADOPT the Directors' Report, and audited Revenue Accounts, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th June, 1922.
(2) TO APPOINT Directors in place of Directors who retire from Office but are eligible for re-election.
(3) TO APPOINT Auditors for the year ending 30th June 1923 and to fix their remuneration.
(4) TO TRANSACT such other business as may be brought forward by Directors.

By order of the Board,
LALJI NARANJI & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 28th December 1922 to 20th January 1923 both days inclusive.
C15154

NOTICE,
of
REMOVAL.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS.
of
ISMAIL BUILDING
381, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
will occupy
GULESTAN
No. 6 NAPIER ROAD, FORT,
as from
DECEMBER, 27, 1922.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company will be REMOVED to "SUDAMA HOUSE," 3rd Floor, 31, Sprott Road, (behind New Customs House) Ballard Estate, Fort on the 2nd January, 1923.

For the Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ltd.
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
15219.

TO BE LET.

Premises on Ballard Estate at moderate Rent PLOT NO. 16, suitable for Hotels, Show Rooms, Offices Specially for Banks to open Branch. Best Situation, open from all sides. In front of E. D. Sassoon & Coy's Building, and opposite to New Custom House. Apply within or to the Proprietor Ranchhoddas Vurjivandas (Kandewadi Madheo Bhuvan, Bombay 4). Telephone No. 746.
C15190

ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING.

OUR OFFICES will be CLOSED on the 29th and 30th instant, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, on account of annual stock-taking.

N. POWELL & CO.,
Lamington Road, Bombay.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned upto 12 noon on THURSDAY, the 1st February, 1923, for the purchase of old Iron and Steel Girders lying at different stations on the B. B. & C. I. Rly. M. G. System.

A list giving a brief description of the Girders and where they are lying, and conditions of tenders, etc., can be obtained from the undersigned.

The Girders can be inspected at site on application to the Executive Engineer of the District.

G. E. R. SLADE,
Controller of Stores,
B. B. & C. I. Rv., Mahalaxmi, Bombay.
C15180

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DAWOODBHOY HASAM KHAN MAHAMAD, of Andheri has by his Attorney, Ahamad Dawoodbhoy, agreed to sell the below-mentioned pieces of land free from all incumbrances whatsoever, to my client Gangji Coorji, of Andheri.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, property, claim or demand whatsoever, in, to, upon or in respect of the said piece of land or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at his office in "Vasant Niwas" at Andheri Taluka South Salsette, Bombay, Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof. Otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground, together admeasuring 1,330 square yards or thereabouts, made up of portions of land bearing Survey No. 6A, Pot No. 3, Falni No. 3 and Survey No. 11A, Pot No. 3 of Andheri, and all which piece of land are the same as Plot Nos. 9 and 10 of the various plots laid out by the Vendor of his land at Andheri, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, Registration Sub-District of Bandra, and all which both plots Nos. 9 and 10 together are bounded on the North by the Government Nalla, on the South by the 20 feet wide private passage, on the East by Plot No. 8, and on the West by the 20 feet wide private passage.

Dated the 26th day of December, 1922.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Vakil, High Court.
C15267

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DAWOODBHOY HASAM KHAN MAHAMAD, of Andheri has by his Attorney Ahamad Dawoodbhoy, agreed to sell the below-mentioned property or piece of land, free from all encumbrances to my client Mr. FAZALBHAI ALLARAKHIA, of Bombay.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title interest, property claim or demand whatsoever in, to, upon or in respect of the said piece of land or any portion thereof by way of bequest charge, easement exchange, gift, inheritance lease, lien, mortgage maintenance, possession, purchase, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay, Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof. Otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring nine hundred and twenty-five square yards (925) or thereabouts made up of portions of land bearing Survey No. 5A pot Nos. 1 and 2, and Survey No. 6A Pot Nos. 1, 2 and 10, of Andheri, and all which piece of land is the same as plot No. 5B, of the various plots of land laid out by the Vendor of his land at Andheri, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, Registration Sub-District of Bandra, and all which plot No. 5B is bounded on the North by Plot No. 6, on the South by th 20 feet wide private passage, on the East by the property of Ramchandra Sitaram Deo, and on the West by Plot No. 5A.

Dated the 26th day of December, 1922.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, B.A., LL.B.,
Vakil, High Court.
C15265.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between CHHAGANLAL JUGJEEVAN and our client, LALJEE GHELLABHAI, carrying on business as Piece Goods Merchants at Mangaldas Market 4th Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, under the style or firm of Lalji Ghellabhai has been by mutual consent of the parties DISSOLVED as from the 30th of Asso Vad S. 1978. All debts dut to and owing by the said partnership will be received and paid respectively by our client at the partnership shop.

Dated this 27th day of December, 1922.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.
Attorneys for Lalji Ghellabhai.
C15272.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DAWOODBHOY HASAM KHAN MAHAMAD, of Andheri has by his Attorney, Ahamad Dawoodbhoy, agreed to sell the below-mentioned piece of land free from all encumbrances whatsoever, to my client, Mr. ALLI MAHAMAD GULAMHUSSEIN, of Bombay.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, property, claim or demand whatsoever, in to upon, or in respect of the said piece of land or any portion thereof, by way of bequest, charge, easement exchange, gift, inheritance lease, lien, mortgage maintenance, possession, purchase, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwiee howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri Taluka South Salsette, Bombay, Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof. Otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situated at Andheri, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay, Suburban District Registration Sub-District of Bandra, admeasuring eight hundred (800) square yards or thereabouts, made up of portions of land bearing Survey No. 6A Pot Nos. 1, 2, and 10 and all which piece of land is the same as Plot No. 16A of the various plots laid out by the Vendor of his land at Andheri, and all which plot No. 16A is bounded on the North by Plot No. 15, on the South partly by Plot No. 4 and partly by the property of Moreshwar Harischandra Pathare on the East by the 20 feet wide private Road, and on the West by Plot No. 16B.

Dated the 26th day of December, 1922.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, B.A., LL.B.
Vakil, High Court.
C15266.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DAWOODBHOY HASAM KHAN MAHAMAD of Andheri has by his Attorney Ahamad Dawoodbhoy, agreed to sell tht below-mentioned property or piece of land free from all incumbrances whatsoever to my client Mr. VINAYEK GAJANAN KALE of Bombay.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title interest, property, claim or demand whatsoever in, to, upon or in respect of the said piece of land or any portion thereof by way of bequest charge, easement exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, mortgage maintenance, possession, purchase, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay, Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof. Otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring (800) eight hundred square yards or thereabouts made up of portions of land bearing Survey No. 5A pot Nos. 1 and 2 of Andheri, and all which piece of land is the same as Plot No. 2B of the various plots laid out by the Vendor of his land at Andheri Taluka South Salsette Bombay Suburban District Registration Sub-District of Bandra, and which Plot No. 2B is bounded on the North by the 20 feet wide private passage, on the South by Plot No. 2A on the East by plot No. 1, and on the West by Plot No. 3B.

Dated the 26th day of December, 1922.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, B.A., LL.B.
Vakil, High Court.
C15273.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3536 of 1922.

GANPATRAO PANDURANG KALOKHE, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

JAVERILAL RAMJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhandari Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated the 8th day of December, 1922, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of Plaintiff all the right, title and interest of Defendant in the following property. All that piece or parcel of land or quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage and tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bhandari Street, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 135.3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1852, New No. 9016, Old Survey No. 132 and New Survey No. 2/4878 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C. Ward No. 7469 and Street No. 29-31 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the sweepers passage on or towards the West by the said Bhandari Street, on or towards the North by the property of Vishvanath Kanoba Footane and on or towards the South by the property of Anandji Bava and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above-named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 27th day of January 1923 lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1922.

EDWIN GILLET
Assistant Commissioner.
C.15274.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3979 of 1921.

KILACHAND DEVCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff

vs.

(1) NAGARDAS JUTHABHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khetwadi 3rd Lane, Sanghvi Sadan, outside the Fort of Bombay and (2) DOSSABHAI CURSETJI SETHNA, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant, a Doctor by profession, residing at Gawalia Tank Road outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 13th day of July 1922, the following immovable property will be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 25th day of January, 1923, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax and land or ground together with the tenements messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Girgaum Back Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 489, 489, 489, 489, 547 and 638, New Nos. 2482, 1/2482, 3/2482, 4/2482, A/2482, B/2482, C/2482 and 2947, Old Survey Nos. 536 536, 536, 536, 538 and New Survey Nos. 1/7837, 1A/7837, 2 to 4/7837, 6,7,8/7837 9,10,11/7837, 12,13,14/7837, 15 16 17/7837, 18, 19/7837 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 498 to 517 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under Ward D. Nos. 1279 (1), 1279 (2), 1279 (3) 1279 (4) 1279 (5) 1279 (6) and 1280 and Street Nos. 1,1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E, and 2 which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by Girgaum Back Road and partly by land on which there was a well which is now closed, on or towards the south by the property of Gopal Yeshwant and Bai Bhagirthibai, widow of Yeshwant Parshram, on or towards the West partly by a passage of the oart of Rao Bahadur Vinayak Rao Sadanand Joshi and partly by the property of Rao Bahadur Vinayak Rao Sadanand Joshi and on or towards the East by the property of Kilachand Devchand and which said premises are at present in the possession of the receiver Kilachand Devchand.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 109, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1922.

H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
C.15226.

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
DEAN LANE, HAMAM STREET, FORT
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 5152.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AT 10-30 A. M. (S. T.).

On SUNDAY, the 31st December, 1922 at Flat No. 5, Summit House, Hill Road, Gowalia Tank, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction, household and office furniture comprising of dining table, side board, dinner wagon dumbwaiters, tea tables, silver show cases and Cabinet Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, writing tables and office chairs, blackwood carved furniture low arm chairs, rocking chairs, hat stand, white enameled mirror and panelled door almirahs, cup boards, clothes and gown presses, single iron beds, dressing tables, marble top wash tables, meat-safe, American stove with oven, glassware, platedware, crockery etc., etc.

The property of C. T. Mason, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is open to view.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 31st December, 1922, at the Anchorage Vatcha Gandhi Road, Gamdevi, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner wagon, teapoys, silver showcase, cabinets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match., tapestry lined drawing room suite, Indian carved furniture, sweet-toned Cottage piano, roll top writing table and revolving office chair, low arm chairs and hatstand, carpets, mirror and panelled almirahs, oval shape single mirror door almirah cupboard, clothes and gown presses, dressing tables, revolving gown stands, shaving stands, marble top tables, glassware, platedware, electric table lamp, crockery, etc., etc.

The property of G. Samson, Esq., proceeding home, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th December, 1922.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street,
Telephone No. 8408.

AUCTION SALE AT THE RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL PITTY MILLS TARDEO BOMBAY, ON THURSDAY THE 28TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1922 AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 141 BALES SHIRTING CAL.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 28th day of December 1922 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills, Tardeo Bombay under instructions from the Proprietor of The Rajah Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi, cloth merchant at Bombay, Sholapur, Tadpatri, etc., the undermentioned goods:—

141 Bales Shirting Cal including:—
1 Bale No. 8009.
7 bales No. 131.
16 bales No. 132½.
8 bales No. 134½.
30 bales No. 136½.
5 bales No. 138½.
5 bales No. 140½.
12 bales No. 142½
3 bales No. 146½
1 bale No. 11.
5 bales No. 13½.
8 bales No. 14½.
8 bales No. 91½.
28 bales No. 92½.
4 bales No. 93½.

Conditions of sale and the particulars of Cloth, etc., will be read at the time of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th December, 1922.

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Auction sale of stock shelves, electric fittings and lights, reinforced wire partitions, carryingchair, bamboo stretchers, office appliances, writing desks, tables and cupboards, shelves, chairs, two small sheds with corrugated iron and one large lot of Indian cigarettes.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 28th inst at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by public auction the abovementioned goods by order of the Superintendent, Red Cross Depot, at Alexandra Docks, No. 2.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF SPANNERS, HOOKS, AND EYES, HAMMERS, SHEARS, LOCKS AND BUTTONS, WIRE GAUGES, ETC.,

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by public auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods etc., etc.

By order of the Banks concerned:—
3 cases containing cutting pliers, spanners, vices etc
2 cases containing Hammers, Choppers, shears, etc.
3 cases containing Brass bolts, Button and Locks,
3 cases containing steel bar cramps, wire gauges etc.
2 cases containing locks of (Miller Lock & Co.)
2 cases containing shears of (Acme Shear Co.)
AT 2-30 P. M.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred dogcart.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred English Brougham
1 Waler horse going in harness.
1 Arab horse going in saddle and harness.
1 Dixie Flyee motor car 5-seater 4-cylinder, 20 H P in good running order.

On SUNDAY, the 31st Day of December, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Junction of Warden Road and Nepean Sea Road in Davar Hall very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture rich glass crockery and platedware, large sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb-waters, rich carpets, cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., nearly new, table ornaments, Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, silver show cases, old blackwood furniture, vases, teapoys, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, Oval mirror dressing and chest of drawers, corner cabinets, English small and big ice boxes, reclining safas, cane furniture, office writing table, silver cabinets, glass door book cases, show case, aluminium, utensils, etc., etc., the property of a gentleman.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE SALT PANS.

Suit No. 5384 of 1922.

Bai RUKHIABAI, widow of Abdoola Abdool Rahim and another ..... Plaintiffs vs.

RAHIMTOOLA ABDUL RAHIM and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Nanabhai Hormasji Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court in the abovementioned Suit and pursuant to the Judge's Order made herein on the 22nd day of December, 1922, and with the consent of the Mortgagee Abdul Cadar Abdulla Haji Dawood, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Office of the Receiver at 57 Esplanade Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th January, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), the four salt pans respectively called Navikhar, Kolekhkhar, Vad Agar and Morani Bhathi Agar, situated at Bellapur in Taluka Salsette, District Thana, particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written together with all the bungalows, outhouses and lands appertenant thereto.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their rooms in Fort or at the office of Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, High Court, at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BENNETT & CO.

Dated 28th December, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EMPIRE
SPECIAL X'MAS ANNOUNCEMENT.

MADAN THEATRES, LD., have pleasure in presenting the following film masterpieces during the festive season.

Thursday, Dec. 28th at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"ROMEO AND JULIET."
Featuring F. X. BUSHMAN and BEVERLEY BAYNE

Friday, Dec. 29th at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
AN ALL COMIC PROGRAMME.

Saturday Dec. 30th at 4,—6,—8 and 10 p. m.
"LES MISERABLES"

Sunday Dec. 31st at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"MR. WU."
featuring MATHESON LANG

THE EMPRESS
SPECIAL X'MAS ANNOUNCEMENT.

MADAN THEATRES, LD., have pleasure in presenting the following film masterpieces during the festive season.

Thursday, Dec. 28th at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"TARZAN OF THE APES."
featuring ELMO LINCOLN

Friday, Dec. 29th at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"ROMANCE OF TARZAN."
featuring ELMO LINCOLN

Saturday Dec. 30th at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"Tillies Punctured Romance"
featuring CHARLIE CHAPLIN and MARIE DRESSLES

Sunday Dec. 31st at 4, 6, 8 and 10 p. m.
"ROMEO AND JULIET"
featuring F. X. BUSHMAN and BEVERLEY BAYNE

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

A FEAST OF THE MOVIES!

DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
ONE GLORIOUS MILLION-DOLLAR PICTURE EACH DAY

The Management of the West-End Cinema announce with genuine gratification that they have a most delightful Surprise in store for their Patrons—a sensational good news

A CINEMA FEAST GALORE!

One Masterpiece each One Day!

PROGRAMME.

Thurs., 28th.—"THE RETURN OF TARZAN".
An epoch-making Drama of the popular Tarzan Series.

Friday 29th.—"DEVIL'S STONE".
A superb Paramount Artcraft Drama starring Geraldine Tarrar.

Sat. 30th.—"CLEOPATRA".
The stupendous Million Dollar Picture by William Fox.

Sun., 31st.—"ALADIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP".
Yet another Million-Dollar screen fantasy by William Fox.

Mon., 1st—"WHY CHANGE YOUR WIFE?"
A Cecil B. De Mille Million Dollar Production Starring the Cinema idols Thomas Meighan and Gloria Swanson.

Tues. 2nd.—"OH, YOU WOMAN!"
An enchanting Paramount Picture featuring Ernest Trieux

Wed., 3rd.—"THE DARK LANTERN".
A Realart Magnificent Drama starring Alice Brady.

Thurs., 4th.—"THE GARTER GIRL".
A splendid Vitagraph Drama featuring Corinne Griffith.

Friday, 5th.—"THE GENTLEMAN RIDER".
A supremely attractive racing Drama.

ALL TOGETHER AN EXCEPTIONALLY BRILLIANT BILL!
A CINEMA FEAST FOR THE GODS!

Biggest and the Mightiest

Four Shows To-day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS

THE SUPREME SACRIFICE OF BHISHMA
OR
BHISHMA BANA SHAYYA

depicting the life of the greatest warrior of the Mahabharat.

Produced
By Star Films Ltd and
THE GRAND EXPOSITION OF
ST. FRANCIS XAVIER AT GOA

COMING COMING

SHISHUPAL WADHA

the picture beautiful
by
HINDOOSTAN FILM CO.

Watch for the Exhibition date.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
THE POWER WITHIN
Job Armstrong like Job of old place too

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
THE POWER WITHIN

Dramatic story of a man's fights against overwhelming odds until he realizes the efficacy of faith in a greater Power than self. Come and see wherein he failed and how he becomes a wiser man.

PATHE GAZETTE
COMIC

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

ONLY THIS WEEK.

NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

Presents

MAHASATI ANJANI

OR

BIRTH OF HANUMAN

NEXT WEEK

Ahimahi Vadh.

Daily 4 shows—5 shows on Sundays & Holidays.

GLOBE CINEMA

(SANDHURST ROAD)

To-day

KOHINOOR FILM CO.'S

MALTI MADHAV

7 Reels

The Grand Exposition of St. Francis Xavier at Goa.

Gandharv Natak Mandali

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Saturday 30th December, 1922.
SHAKUNTAL (P. M. 8 Night

Sunday 31st December, 1922.
EKACHAPYLA (P. M. 2-30, Noon))

Monday 1st January, 1923.
FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY,
SWAYAMVAR (P. M. 2-30, Noon

ARYA SUBODH NATAK MANDALI

will celebrate their esteemed play
103rd play 103rd play

ASURI LALASA

at the

BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD,
on Thursday 28th December, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Special Attraction Special Attraction

MISS MARY'S

Wonderful Dance in the 1st and 2nd acts.

Rates of admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1-8, 1, As. 8,
To save disappointment reserve your seats beforehand at Madhavashram.

K. P. PANDIT
Manager, Bombay Season.

Under Public Patronage

LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI

Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE.

Saturday 30th Dec. 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
RAKSHASI MAHTWAKANKSHA
Sunday 31st Dec. 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Monday 1st July 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SHAHA SHIWAJI

proprietors

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th Dec. 1922.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	30.045 inches.
Temperature of Air	75.3 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	63.8 "
Dew Point	56.7 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	0.543 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.9 "
Minimum temparature of Air	66.1 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,NW,NNW,ENE.
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	205 miles,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.
	Jan.	h.	m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h.	m.	h. in.
Tu	2	m 10	27	26 5	27	m 4	51	19 8
						16	34	15 9
W	20	m 0	27	30 0	20	m 6	32	18 3
		0	16a	27 0		6	12a	15 5
Th	28	m 5	51	25 0	28			
		7	45a	24 5		0	58a	13 11
F	22	m 1	44	29 0	22	m 7	56a	18 7
		1	4 a	25 0		7	22	17 2
S	30	m 7	54	25 1	30	m 2	20	21 2
		9	37a	26 4		2	33a	17 5
M	1	m 9	41	25 10	1	m 4	7	20 5
		22	53	28 2		15	54	16 0

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 27th December 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north and west and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Day temperature was above normal at Rawalpindi and below it at other stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was lower than usual. The minimum temperature at Jhansi was 10 degrees below normal, the reading recorded being 41 degress.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was lower than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Skies are clear and at Surat humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures were lower than usual. The minimum temperature at Indore was 12 degrees below normal, the reading recorded being 38 degrees.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Both day and night temperatures were considerably lower than usual. The minimum temperature at Khandwa was 13 degrees below normal, the reading recorded being 38 degrees.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan nd Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Both day and night temperatures were lower than usual. The minimum temperature at Malegnon was 10 degrees below normal the reading recorded being 41 degrees.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance has given a light fall of rain at Quetta and light to moderate cloud in the north and west Punjab and Sind. Skies are also lightly or moderately clouded in Madras and Malabar but fine clear weather prevails elsewhere. Both day and night temperatures were lower than usual in Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India West, the Central Provinces and the north Deccan, the defect from the normal being considerable in the central parts of the area. The sea is moderate at Colombo and Negapatam.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are likely in the Punjab. Dry wether is probable elsewhere.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 26th December 1922.

Weather has been dry. The depression from Persia is approaching the frontier. Temperature is low in Rajputana and the central parts of the country.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH OF DEC 1922.

DIVISION.	Temp. in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade, Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Humidity At 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 25th	64.6	46.9	97	0.75	0.96	—3.14
Jask	74 3	64.0	89	..	1.85	+0.51
Muskat ..	82.4	70.9	56	..	0	—0.94
Do. 25th	80.8	70.1	47	..	0	—0.90
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	68.2	43.0	77	..	0	—0.26
Rawalpindi	71.9	55.7	84	..	3.90	+2.82
Lahore ..	64.7	40.0	91	..	1.31	—0.93
Hissar ..	65.8	35.2	84	..	0.34	+0.12
Ambala ..	63.6	40.0	88	..	1.07	+0.45
Delhi ..	62.4	44.6	75	..	1.06	+0.56
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	65.4	46 5	74	..	1.00	+0.66
Mainpuri ..	66.8	43.0	80	..	0.36	—0.13
Jhansi ..	67.3	40.8	74	..	0.64	+0.29
Cawnpore ..	67.6	46.1	82	..	0.63	—0.11
Allahabad ..	66.8	43.0	81	..	0.55	—0.05
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	65.1	44.8	60	..	0.02	—0.20
Karachi ..	74.4	54.9	58	..	0.03	—0.11
Ajmer.. ..	65.2	38.0	70	..	0	—0.46
Jaipur ..	67.0	38.2	68	..	1.01	+0.68
Kotah ..	68.0	44.6	55	..	0.08	—0.28
Mount Abu ..	62.0	43.9	34	..	0.05	—0.26
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR— AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	74.2	42.7	41	..	0	—0.13
Dwarka ..	70.2	55 2	48	..	0.45	+0.39
Veraval ..	82.1	68.6	43	..	0.26	—0.02
Rajkot ..	76.2	45.0	46	..	0	—0.26
Bhavnagar Para	76.0	44.1	57	..	0.05	—0.12
Surat ..	80.1	63.8	57	..	0.13	—0.10
Ahmedabad ..	70.6	51.9	54	..	0	—0.16
Deesa ..	77.0	44.0	47	..	0	—0.13
Neemuch ..	67.7	34.0	45	..	0.85	+0.55
Indore ..	69.1	37.6	61	..	2.76	+2.14
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	65.8	39.9	77	..	1.57	+0.79
Saugor ..	66.2	40.6	67	..	1.01	+0.08
Hoshangabad ..	69.0	41.8	71	..	2.68	+1.66
Khandwa ..	75.3	37.6	54	..	0.40	+0.09
Akola ..	76.9	40.0	45	..	2.12	+1.10
Amraoti ..	70.1	44.3	43	..	1.52	+0.50
Nagpur ..	73.7	44.8	49	..	1.99	+0.75
Chanda ..	70.1	43.2	62	..	2.37	+1.43
Raipur ..	69.9	45.9	71	..	1.04	+0.39
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	84.9	68.1	63	..	0.14	—0.36
Ratnagiri ..	84.1	70.3	69	..	2.47	+1.66
Marmagao ..	84.2	69.2	57	..	4.62	+3.45
Karwar ..	88.2	64.7	73	..	3.28	+1.35
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	76.2	41.2	47	..	0.73	+0.04
Ahmednagar ..	76.0	44.2	50	..	10.08	+9.01
Poona ..	75.2	45.4	64	..	6.60	+5.55
Sholapur ..	81.7	58.3	48	..	3.10	+1.74
Bijapur ..	76.9	53.0	48	..	0.61	—0.54
Belgaum ..	79.2	55.9	46	..	4.06	+2.29
Aurangabad ..	76.9	43.7	47	..	5.94	+5.04
Nizamabad (Indur)	77.9	44.8	67	..	1.38	+0.69
Hyderabad ..	78.3	50.9	61	..	0.86	—0.10
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	90.9	68.1	55	..	2.96	—0.30
Calicut ..	88.0	67.3	76	..	9.25	+8.89
Cochin ..	86.6	68.9	80	..	12.49	+4.70
Colombo ..	87.3	70.1	82	..	25.01	+7.25
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.8	67.1	74	..	17.62	+11.59
Bellary ..	85.5	58.7	44	..	6.55	—4.30
Cuddapah ..	82.7	67.2	68	..	14.02	+9.69
Madras ..	84.1	66.4	91	..	33.20	+14.37
Bangalore ..	79.6	59.6	63	..	5.35	+2.27
Coimbatore ..	82.9	63.3	59	..	9.05	+4.52
Trichinopoly ..	89.1	64.2	75	..	14.82	+7.33
Negapatam ..	82.8	69.1	81	0.06	12.13	—14.67

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

R. Courtneidge and
W. Holloway's Co.

To- ight at 9-30 p. m.
"THE COND MRS TANQUERAY"
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ALASTOR will be a few days more in BOMBAY.

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ANGORA CALENDERS—

Reproductons from actual photos of Khelifa Abdul Mazid Effendi, H. E. Mustafa Kemal Mme. Edile Khanam, Ismet Pasha, Rafet Pasha, Anver Pasha, etc. etc. and views of Angora Constantinople, Medina, etc. etc. about 40 illustrations in a set of 2 calendar size of each 15×20 inches, printed in several colour and most artistically got up. Single copy As. 8/- A set of 2 copies Re. 1/- 6 copies Rs. 2/8/- 12 copies Rs. 4/8/- 100 copies with names and addreses printed free Rs. 30/-!

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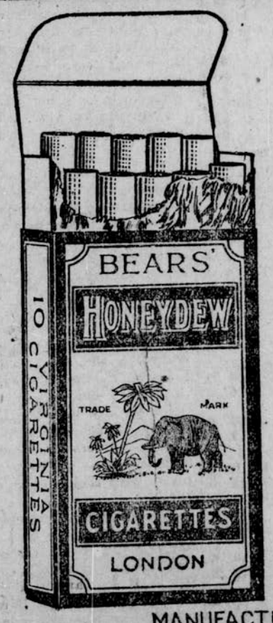

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THOMAS BEAR & SONS LD LONDON

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Dec. 22.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		43,000
" Exports to Great Britain		2,000
" " to Continent		21,000
Futures at New York	Jan.	26.51+60
" " "	March	26·50+53
" " "	May	26,37+49
" " "	July	26.3a+46
Spot Cotton at New York		26·80+60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		26·25+25
Futures at New Orleans	March	26 47+51
" " "	May	26·51+52
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		11 5/16
Demand Bills		4·64·75
Silver Commercial U. S. mined		69 3/8
Do. Foreign		62 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Dec. 26th.

Ten-days Prices.

Futures at New York.	Jan.	26·54—40
	Mar.	26·80+53
	May	26·37+49
	July	26·65+48

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

December 27.

To-day Reuter reported a further sharp rise of 60 points in New York futures. Liverpool was closed yesterday. The market advanced on continued heavy buying by trade and commission Houses and on short covering. The undertone of the market is strong and we expect prices to go higher after the New York holidays. We still recommend buying. We continue to look for higher prices here in our market also, but after the rapid rise during the past fortnight, we may see some reaction in the near future and are, therefore, in favour of taking profits at this level.

In sympathy with a further smart rise in America the Marwari bazar opened this morning strong at Rs. 489½ for F G M G Broach April-May. A tthe opening Marwari Shroffs, some offices and a Japan House were sellers and the values eased to Rs. 485 and after a meagre fluctuation the price at 4 p.m. was Rs. 485½. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 487½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 488 and closed easier at Rs. 485½ on general selling.

Fine M G Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 441 and on selling by offices and commission Houses the market declined to Rs. 435 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 436. While Oomra March opened at Rs. 433 and declined to Rs. 429 on selling by offices and the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 430. F G M G Bengal December-January was Rs. 348 while March was Rs 351 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was closed on Monday and Tuesday. To-day being payment day no tenders were made.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Dec. 27.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	Apl./May		485 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		348
F. G. Bengal	March		351
Fine. Oomra	Dec.-Jan.		434
Fine Oomra	March.		430 1/2

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

		Rs.
F. G Broach	April-May	489
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	348
Fully " "	March	351
Good Fully Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	447
Fine Oomra	March	434

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

Description.	Super-fine	F	Good	Good	Fine
M. G. Bengal and Sind					
Punjab	387	372	352	—	337
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	463	448	433	—	—
M. G. Central F. No. 1	468	453	468	—	—
M. G. Central F. No. 2.	453	468	453	—	—
M. G. Southerns	505	405	485	—	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 4 p.m. on 26th Dec 1922.

Cotton	220,99 Bales.
Wheat	3,477 Cwts.
Linseed	13,786 "
Rape, etc.	1,217 "
Gingellyseed	10,451 "
Poppyseed	271 "
Groundnuts	4,035 "
Castorseed	7,042 "
Rice	105 850 "
Myrabolams	2,274 "
Cottonseed	25,629 "
Mowraseed	246 "
Gram	544 "
Jowar	604 "
Masur	89 "
Barley	199 "
Sajra	[3388 "
Coal	1,,98 Tons.

3 day's Total.

PATEL BROTHER'S REPORT.

Dec. 27.

We have received the following cables from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool.

(Dated 22/12)

Renewed good demand South and dry goods centres. Expert higher market after end year. Advise buying.

(Dated 26/12)

Continued heavy commission house buying, scattered short covering, little trade buying, considerable profit taking around 2700 for May. Strong undertone.

(Dated 26/12)

We expect widening of differences between March and October Liverpool, our guess possible maximum 140 to 150 points. American Egyptian difference has narrowed recently owing to hedge selling and poor trade demand Egyptian. We look for material lessening of hedge selling and improved trade demand next month with consequent widening of differences.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bombay, Dec. 27th. Year. 1922-23.	Year 1921-22.
	Bs.	Bs.
Receipts for the bi-week from 27nd Dec. to 25th Dec. 1922	53,358	53,616
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1922 to 25th Dec. 1922	5,87,145	8,39,883
Shipments for the bi-week from 22nd Dec. to 25th Dec. 1922, Europe	16,318	—
China, Japan and Coast Ports	2,600	18,411
Total	18,918	18,411
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1922 to 25th Dec. 1923 Europe	2,04,636	2,01,762
China, Japan and Coast Ports	*3,30,863	4,90,106
Total	5,35,499	6,91,868
Afloat in Harbour Europe	12,055	7,018
China, Japan and Coast Ports	32,576	56,902

*Including 195 bales for U. S. of America.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LTD.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 27th Dec. 1922.

Total shipments from 1st Sept, 1922 to 25th Dec, 1922.			
Europe	204636	201762	+ 2874
China	9304	55550	— 46246
Japan	311323	429167	— 117844
Coast Ports	*10236	6389	+ 3847
Total	535499	691868	+ 156369
Afloat in harbour Europe	12055	7018	+ 5035
" China, Japan & Coast Ports	32576	56902	— 24326

* Including 195 bales for U. S. of America.

NOTE:—The figures of shipments are prepared carefully from the returns available but are subject to correction on publication of ships manifests.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

REPORT.

Bars gold ready Rs. 25-13-0
Bars gold forward Rs. 25-10-9
Bars gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25-4-9
Bars silver ready Rs. 80-0-0
Bars silver 1st settlement Rs. 79-3-0
Bars silver 2nd settlement Rs. 78-10-0

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/3 31/32
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/4
Bank's selling D D 1/4
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 3/16
Bank's buying T T 1/4 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/4 1/16
Tone of Exchange—Steady market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 405
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 435
Bank's buying D D Frcs 425
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 158½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 154
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 231
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 177½
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 329
London gold ready sh 88-9
London silver ready d 30-10
London silver forward d 29-15
Tone of silver—Dull.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dol. 4.64-7/8
French Exchange Frcs 62.80
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 24.50
Belgium Exchange Frcs 88.40
Italian Exchange Liras 90.20.
German Exchange Mrks. 31000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78
5 per cent War Loan 84
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923 100
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100/4
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 100/4
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 67/8
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 67/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 96
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 67/8.

The share market is closed to-day.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Dec 27th.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khaddi—			
Textile	1	2	0
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	3
Tata	1	0	0
Elphinstone	1	1	3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 24/40 inches—			
Rachael per lb.			
Standard per lb.	1	8	0
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	0
Vasulbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Textile per lb.	1	8	0
Phoenix	1	8	0
Pearl	1	8	0
Manekji (Gav mukh)	1	6	0
Elphinstone (Batti)	1	9	0
Jacob (Four minars)	1	9	0
Longcloth (Light weight) No 5292/5293—			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	6
Swan Finley per lb.	1	8	0
Pearl per lb.	1	8	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	6
Longcloth X quality—			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	3
Vasulbhai per lb.	1	9	6
Kohinoor per lb	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 36/49 inches—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6	6
Zenith (Drum) per lb			
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1	6	6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1	6	6
Saltia—			
Century per lb.	1	7	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	6
Grey Drill, Century mill—			
No. 1125 per piece	15	0	0
No. 1284 per piece	13	12	0
Dhooties—7, 8 and 9 yards—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Dhooties—10 yards—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Cheek 8 lbs. Grey Drills—			
Standard per piece	6	12	0
Phoenix per piece	6	12	0
Swan Finley per piece	6	12	0
Hindustan per piece	7	0	0
Cheek 8½ lbs. Grey Drill—			
Textile per piece	7	2	0
Pearl per piece	7	8	0
Bleached Cheek—			
Textile per piece			
Kasturchand per piece	8	11	0
Bombay United per piece	8	6	0
Black Cheek 5 lbs—			
Textile per piece	8	10	0
Spring per piece	8	10	0
M. D. Rachael	8	2	0
Remarks:—			

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Basar Terms Rs.	a.	p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	46	0	0	7	8	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45	0	0	7	5	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	46	0	0	7	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	0	0	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	4	0	10	12	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	12	0	11	4	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	14	0	13	6	0
Linseed Brown Thin	12	10	0	13	2	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72	0	0	14	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68	0	0	—		
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	62	0	0	—		
Teelseed Black	62	0	0	—		
Poppyseed, White	13	0	0	14	0	0
Groundnuts	64	0	0	13	0	0
Mowraseed	6	10	0	7	0	0
Barley	34	0	0	—		
Castorseed	54	0	0	10	10	0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery.	35	0	0	4	15	0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	7	7	0
Linseed May	12	5	0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/4
Bank Demand	1/4
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1 4 3,16
Fcs. Demand	405
merican Dollars	328
aheng Dollars	171
hanghai	231
apan	158 1/2
ingapore	177 /4

Steady.

LOCAL MARKET. (23rd. Dec.)

In respons to the advance in New York futures coml ed with an improvement in Japanese yar . our market opened firm w-th Broach at 1 . 473/8 and Jan. Oomra at Rs. 428/0. In the early part of the session Broach advanced to Rs. 479/0 on buying by a well-known Indore operator. Later, both Commission and exporting houses were sellers, but notwithstanding the market closed steady as under: Broach Rs. 479/0; Jan. Oomra Rs. 430/0; Mar. Oomra Rs. 424/0; Jan. Bengal Rs. 346; Mar. Bengal Rs. 351/0.

There was moderate demand for ready cotton.

The forward market at Colaba opened with Broach at Rs. 478/0, and declined to Rs. 477/0, on selling by a Japanese house and the market closed slightly easier as under: Broach Rs. 477/0; Jan. Oomra Rs. 432/0, Mar. Oomra Rs. 423; Jan. Bengal Rs. 345/0; Mar. Bengal Rs. 349.

COLOUR.

Dec. 27.

Owing to the intervening holidays the business is very poor, some retail business pass and the rates have no important fluctuations.

Quotations:—
Alizarine 20 per cent Rs. 78/80 per cwt.
Congo Red Rs. 2/0 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 2/8/0 per lb.
Delta Purpurine Rs. 4/0 per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 5/0 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 6/0 per lb.
Fast Red Rs. 5/8/0 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 7/0 per lb.
Magenta Crystals (Large) Rs. 7/8 per lb.

"BOMBAY'S LEAD."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Corporation of Bombay certainly deserves the congratulation of the whole country for the courageous stand they have taken on the matter of maintaining at least that modicum of self-respect which has long been due to ourselves in the face of the utter humiliation which the Colonies have, without let or hindrance, been inflicting upon our countrymen abroad, who for some reason or other have been obliged to stay in their midst for decades in the past, and have made all the same, common cause with the Colonials in developing their resources and so on. The latest instance of exhibition of such antipathy we see in South Africa. Here certain measures, in spite of an initial veto, are being forced through the Union Legislature, whereby the Indians of Natal are to be debarred from exercising their legitimate rights of possessing lands, carrying on trade, etc. The same story in some form or other hails from whichever Colony you turn to, and the Indian public knows fully well what all this jealousy springs from.

Again as regards Indian labour, its exploitation is carried on so heartlessly, involving the victim in such irreparable material and moral risks, that those who have had opportunities of coming in contact with this phase of sufferings of our countrymen have confessed to their blood boiling within them, and yet nothing so far has been done to alleviate their hardship to any appreciable extent.

As such, with necessary correctives administered in the way that Bombay has shown the lead to the country, just to vindicate its honour, one may certainly hope that the Colonials will be obliged, in spite of certain feelings of acerbity that may be created in some quarters—unavoidable under the circumstances—to do the right thing and deal justly with their Indian confrers in the long run.

This depends of course upon the circumstance, whether the lead now given by Bombay, will be followed by other Provinces, notably Madras, the U. P. and the Punjab, whence our Indian Colonists have migrated, and in others also who likewise feel the sting of dishonour as Bombay has done. Let us hope that through this means at least our Colonial brethren will come to realise that our feelings can no longer be trifled with and that as among free partners in one common Imperial citizenship we are not to be thwarted in the exercise of our rights and privileges to which we are justly entitled as decency, justice and common dictates of humanity would have it.

—Yours, etc.,

S. RAJA RAO.

Satyagraha Ashram.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 27.

S S Bandra, Longhurst, Busra.
S S Nawab, Nixon, Calcutta.
S S Skuld, Gabrielson, Bangkok.
S S Surada, Brukes, Australia.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bandra, 1677 tons, Capt J H Longhurst, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busra with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Nawab:—The Turner Morrison and Co.'s steamer Nawab, 3324 tons, Capt G F Nixon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Skuld:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer Skuld, 739 tons, Captain A Gabrielson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok with a general cargo.

S S Surada:—The B I S N Co's steamer Surada, 6883 tons, Captain Brukes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, with a cargo of coal and horses.

DEPARTURE.

S S Karod, Macdonald, Durban.
S S Rajput, Peet, Colombo.
S S Wakasa Maru, Herikawh, Kobe.

S S Karoa:—The B I S N Co's African mail steamer Karoa, 5005 tons, Captain Macdonald, sailed yesterday from harbour for Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Rajput:—The Turner Morrison and Co's steamer Rajput, 3015 tons, Captain T M Peet, sailed yesterday from harbour for Colombo, with ballast.

S S Wakasa Maru:—The N Y K Co's steamer Wakasa Maru, 3987 tons, Captain K Herikawn, sailed yesterday from harbour for Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Egremont for New York.
Steamer Nawab for Java.
Steamer Bandra for Persian Gulf.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

WEDNESDAY, December 27.

Shed.
2 China 4161 London 30-12 M. M. and Co.
3 Mashobra 5131 London 5-1 M M and Co.
4 Rimna, 5010. Trieste 2-1 L Triesteon.
5 Aliva (s) 5,193 tons Yokohama, 30-12, Agent M M and Co.
7 Hindoo 3167 Hull 1-1, J Finlay and Co.
7 Castalia (s) 4,055 tons, Liverpool 3-1, Agent Graham and Co.
8 Mirzapore 5135 Hamburg 5-1 M M & Co.
9 Capodimonte 3544, Genoa, 5-1, M. Italiano.
11 Castalia 3,055 tons, Hull N F Scindia SNCo.
12 Ockenfels (s) 7,574 tons Karachi 31-12 Agent Graham and Co.
14 Treneylos 3702, N.F. N.F. 4-1, M. M. & Co.
15 Kinglo Chinese (s) 3,789 tons Liverpool 28-1. F. Agent W and A Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Capodimonte 3544, Genoa, 5-1, M. Italiano.
2 cl. Buchanan 3286 Madras 5-1, Finlay and C.
3 Barleta 1877 Burch 28-12 M. M. & Co.
9 Warasa Maru (s) 2104 tons, Japan, 28-12-12 Kaisha.
10 &11 C Manchester 3566 Liverpool 6-1 KN&Co

PRINCES DOCK

A Koweit 2393 Aden 3/1 T M and Co.
B Nawab 3424 N.E. N.F. T. M. & Co.

EXPORT.

S S China for London:—72 cwts deer horns, G Suchidini; 13 bundles lamb skin, A K Naghioff; 245 cwts Indian chutney, Framji Nowroji; 33 bales tanned goat skin, R Allimahomed; 45 bales tanned goat skin, 5 bales lamb skin raw, Mia Md. Sidik Savat.

S S China for Middlesborough:—500 tons Indian manganese ore, The S Syndicate Ltd.

S S Trengoss for London:—38 bundles Indian cotton, 31 bundles lamb skin, M. Md. Sidik Savat; 10 bundles lamb skin, 15 bundles fox skin raw, M Munin and Co; 83 cwts casein flour, Coutts and Co.

S S Trenglos for Antwerp:—220 bales Indian cotton fly, J A Begbie and Co.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—5 bales country grey cotton twist, Sassoon J David; 32 bales country grey wool raw, L Hasam; 75 bales country wool raw, Meyer Nissim; 140 cwts groundnut cake, L Ebrahimji.

S S Castalia for New York:—10 numbers empty cylinders, T S Pimento.

S S Castalia for Tripoli:—45 bales country grey cotton twist, Sassoon J David.

S S Castalia for Alexandratta:—26 bales country grey cotton twist, Sassoon J David.

S S Castalia for Marseilles:—8 cases wet casings, S M H Kadarbakhsh.

S S City of Manchester for Liverpool:—500 cwts joowar, 1000 cwts linseed oil cakes, M Somji; 1210 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S A N Micholos for Havre:—110 bales East Indian cotton, Prier de Saone.

S S A N Micholos for Ghent:—110 bales cotton oomra, Diwadkar and Co; 110 bales Indian cotton, M Amersey and Co; 392 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Zamora for Dunkirk:—165 bales Indian cotton, M Amersey.

S S Mirzapore for Barcelona:—500 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—437 cwts, olibanum, M Jafarbhoy.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—50 cwts olibanum M Jafarbhoy; 5 bales Indian cotton, M Amersey.

S S Pilsna for Beyrout:—72 cwts groundnuts, R Girdharlal.

S S Honolulu Maru for Kobe:—300 bales Indian cotton, G K Kaisha; 180 tusks ivory, G H Rumji.

S S Wakasa Maru for Kobe:—100 bales Indian cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Wakasa Maru for Osaka:—400 bales Indian cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Wakasa Maru for Hongkong:—43 cwts shark fins, G Ebrahim.

IMPORT.

S S Wakasa Maru from Yokohama, Agents N Y Kaisha:—5 cases pocket lamp, 300 cases biscuits, 5 cases cotton boot laces, 26 cases cotton goods, 50 cases peppermint, 142 cases silk piece-goods, 62 cases spun silk yarn.

From Tokyo:—3 cases calendars, 44 cases toys, 50 cases confectioneries, 28 cases clocks, 25 bales cotton yarn, 25 cases silk goods.

From Nagoya:—306 cases porcelain, 56 cases sulphur matches, 168 bales cotton yarn, 25 cases cotton yarn.

From Osaka:—500 kegs 150 casks red leads, 56 cases bobbins, 398 bales 20 cases cotton yarn, 397 bales grey cotton yarn, 123 bales grey cotton shirting, 104 bales grey cotton sheeting, 260 bales grey cotton drill, 782 bales cotton sheeting, 100 bales cotton shirting, 12 casks white drill, 120 cases safety matches, 7 cases pencils, 230 bales cotton drill, 22 cases toys, 14 cases mirrors.

From Kobe:—17 cases cotton hosiery, 30 cases hair dyes, 17 cases bobbins, 26 cases mirrors, 42 cases enamelledware, 125 cases N P matches, 11 cases provisions, 350 bales cotton shirting, 29 cases cotton yarn, 50 cases grey cotton sheeting, 75 bales large cotton yarn.

From Moji:—10 cases porcelain, 75 cases vegetableware.

From Hongkong:—25 cases cotton socks, 50 bales sugarcandy, 34 bales cotton yarn, 120 coils rope, 2874 cases canned goods, 400 bags cassia.

From Canton:—2000 bundles cassia, 324 bales mattings.

From Shanghai:—18 cases spun silk yarn.

From Singapore:—25 bags white paper, 780 bags betelnuts, 52 bags red betelnuts, 50 bags split betelnuts, 1187 bags sago flour, 117 cases 18 packages gum benjamin, 60 cases 12 packages pine apples, 91 bags coffee, 857 bundles rattans.

GOKER COMPOUND.

A palateable preparation for masturbation (self-abuse) and its attendant evils which are the bane of humanity. This infernal and cruel vice leads to loss of memory, loss of virility, loss of health, and brings on extreme nervous prostration and finally insanity. This is a preparation of that famous herb Gokharoo. It curbs passion without in the least impairing the physiological functions of the generative organs.

This is also useful in Spermatorrhea or secret wasting through any cause. Dose one to two teaspoonfuls at bed time for those whose trouble is at night only. Those who suffer night and day should take it morning and evening in milk or water. It has a good healthy action on the bowels.

Price Re 1 per bottle.

HERBAL PHARMACY,

OPERA HOUSE TRAM TERMINUS, *Girgaum, BOMBAY:*
Laboratory—PAPDY, BASSEIN.
WANTED AGENTS.

C M.

OUR HOME SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT. AS A NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

Open a HOME SAVINGS ACCOUNT with Rs. 5/- or more at the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, according to the gift you wish to give to your dear ones, relatives and friends on the NEW YEAR DAY, and encourage in them the habit of THRIFT which would pave their way to future prosperity. Nothing could be better than this to leave an everlasting memory of your present.

Special Presentation Boxes with fancy covers for Pass-books will surly appeal to you as the most suitable present you can think of.

S. N. POOHRHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

"THE CHRONICLE" AND SOME CRITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am glad to notice that Mr. Bharucha has impressed upon you:—

"That the Lausanne and London cables *could be condensed with ease and benefit.*"

That being so, I thought it in the interests of the "Chronicle," to urge upon you the necessity of checking the prohibitive cost of cablegrams, from M. Felix Valyi from London and Paris. You have agreed with me and taken action regarding the same already. In the circumstances, your correspondent 'a Hindu Nationalist's outburst against me, in your to-day's issue is wholly uncalled for.

He seems to imagine that I wrote to you to get the satisfaction of seeing my name "in print." But, the facts are entirely against him. I wrote to the Managing Director, 2 weeks ago urging upon him the necessity of cutting down the prohibitive cost of M. Valyi's cables from London and Paris, the cost that was draining the life-blood of the "Chronicle."

"I awoke one morning and found myself famous." You, sir, according to your correspondent, are guilty of indulgence to me, but his shock has led him into seriously and grossly misrepresenting my views and you have abetted the fault, by making me famous in your editorial columns—though I have been given editorial importance in the "Chronicle" before.

When I wrote: "Chronicle" should be nationalist first, Asiatic or International afterwards," I never thought that my views would be so distorted as to mean that views or "news" of "Asiatic or International" importance should be left out. Far be it from me, to make it a provincial organ. I pleaded for a sense of proportion, when I entered a protest against enlarging upon the Turkish question—"sometimes 4 days in a week." There is no question here of serving Hindu or Muslim interests. You may certainly advocate it, but not at the sacrifice of everything else. Hence, your correspondent's protest and your giving to it editorial space was neither necessary nor justifiable. Yours etc.,

VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.

Girgaon, Bombay, December 15, 1922.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The cost of the telegrams from M. Felix Valyi and from your special correspondent at Lausanne has become quite a subject of agitation in your columns. This was really speaking not so much a subject for the subscriber as for the Board of Directors because the point raised is of the cost. I am afraid the cost of the telegrams has only been used as a peg to hang the complaint lying dormant in certain hearts about your giving an excessive importance to the Turkish question. This complaint is heard in private conversation and should surprise none if ventilated by Mr. Bhoot. I am, however, pained to find Mr. Bharucha having something to say about issuing a special supplement and so on. If next to yourself any one individual has taken up your columns for merely reiterating the Turkish or Khalifat grievance, it is Mr. Bharucha. His veiled complaint, therefore, comes with bad grace. I have the privilege of knowing Mr. Bharucha—his sincerity and enthusiasm, and I am Hindu. Mr. Bharucha says "will not the Khilafat Committee, the Ulemas' Association and the Moslem League start an Associated Press Service?" What about the Indian National Congress? Since when has the Indian National Congress—in Mr. Bharucha's eyes—been absolved from bearing its burden in respect of the Khilafat grievance? There are some politicians—chiefly Hindu—who believe that Mahatma put the Khilafat in the forefront as a mere policy. Has Mr. Bharucha joined the class of such? I think not. If not, how does Mr. Bharucha exclude the richest and the most representative body from its burden of suffering and sacrificing in it in cause of Khilafat? Even the late Lokamanya said that it was for the Moslems to decide what sacrifices Hindus should make in respect of the Khilafat and he would come forward to make them and also ask all Hindus to make them.

I know there is the question of quantum. In this respect the man in charge has to be given a discretion particularly when he is directly concerned in the Khilafat problem. In determining what expense should be incurred we have a precedent to go by. Our triple demand is Khilafat, Punjab and Swaraj. This statement itself means that we must be prepared to spend as much for Khilafat as we were prepared to spend for Swaraj. How many lakhs were spent on the Montford scheme which was only a step towards Swaraj and which we rejected on examination? Is it known that in the age that ended with the signing of the treaty of Sevres, long telegrams were cabled to the Secretary of State and the Premier? Did we not raise a large Angora Fund to help Turkey in carrying the war even in the sum of many lakhs? After having helped Turkey in carrying on the war even to the her to win the peace? Are we going to fight at this critical moment as to who should bear or divide the cost? I should have no hesitation to use a part of the "All-India Tilak Memorial Swaraj Fund" to meet the expenses of the efforts a great Anglo-Moslem is making to remedy a grievance which Mahatma Gandhi placed in the forefront. It will certainly be a better use than to waste the Fund on the so-called National Educational institutions of the inside of which the less said the better. Mr. Bharucha's suggestion about a special supplement may be considered by the Manager. At least twice a week the "Chronicle" contains only ten pages. The Manager may think less of advertisements and make the Daily Chronicle at least of twelve pages and the Saturday "Chronicle" of twenty pages—in 1920 it used to contain twenty four pages in spite of the far higher cost of paper. It is highly undesirable to reduce the scope given to the Khilafat question. Yours etc.,

A Hindu member of Girgaum D.C.C.

HELP INDIANS ABROAD!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The present is a critical time not only in the history of India but also in that of Indians abroad. The question of Indians in South Africa has come up before us again our countrymen in Kenya are fighting against heavy odds, while the condition of our people in Fiji is growing worse and worse every day. There have been strikes of Indian labourers in British Guiana, numerous arrests have been made from among them, while at least ten of them have been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. We know how the Planters of Malaya, Ceylon, Mauritius and Fiji have been trying their utmost to get cheap labour from our country for their plantations. At this crisis it is necessary that there should be closer connection between India and her sons abroad. Taking these facts into consideration the Proprietor and the Editor of "Maryada" have decided to issue a Special number of their magazine in March, which will be devoted entirely to the cause of Indians overseas. The difficult work of editing this Special number has been entrusted to me and I have gladly taken it up in the hope that I shall receive every help from my friends and countrymen at home and abroad. I humbly request these people through your columns to favour me with their views on these questions. Short articles dealing with the social, religious and political conditions of our people in the colonies and the Dominions and pictures of Indian life in these places will be quite useful for this Special number.

Any suggestions to make the number a success will oblige me.—Yours etc.

BENARSI DAS CHATURVEDI.

Satyagrha Ashram
Sabarmati, Ahemedabad.

I would wish very strongly to support this appeal of Pandit Benarsi Das Chaturvedi for help in his most important work for Indians Overseas. I hope that he will obtain the expression of views from writers that he needs in order to make this number a success.

(Sd.) C. F. ANDREWS.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ordinary General Meeting, Tamarind Lane, 5 p.m.
Bharatpur Press Co., Ltd., 74-6, Bora Bazaar Street, 3-30 p.m.
Govuldas Kalianji Cotton Press Co., Ltd., 2-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 30.

The Hind Button Factory, Ltd., Ferguson Road, 4 p.m.
S. S. "China" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: 5th Extra Meeting.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. (VICTORIA TERMINUS.)

	Arr.	Dep.
	H. M.	H. M
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 40
Inter & Ord, Poona Express	12 15	14 10
Poona Express	19 50	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Fast assenger	21 40	8 11

B. B. & C. I. (COLABA.)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	13 35	16
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 3
Delhi Express	5 30	20 35
Kashiawar Express	7 45	21 34
Express	21 40	7 2

Delhi Express Trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions and at Dadar in the Down direction.

EXHIBITION OF WOMEN'S WORK.

The Bene-Israel Stri-Mandal are having an Exhibition of Women's Work, which will be declared open to-day (Thursday) at 5-0 p.m. (S. T.), in the hall of the Israelite School, Mazagon, by Mrs. Sushilabai Jaiker. The Exhibition will be open to the general public on the payment of the fees on the following dates:—

Thursday, 28th—5 to 8 p.m. (S. T.); Friday, 29th—9 a.m. to 12 noon (S. T.); Saturday, 30th—1 to 5 p.m. (S. T.); Sunday, 31st—8-30 to 11-30 a.m. (S. T.).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a copy of the "Engineering Diary" published by the Great Eastern Engineering Co., Ltd., Byculla, Bombay. Engineering information, tables, etc., are printed together with an illustrated Price List mainly pertaining to machinery. The Diary is attractively got up on fine ruled paper, with a page for each day with no advertisement in the body. Price Rs. 3.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 51st week of 1922 i.e. the week ending the 23rd inst., the total mortality 751 was 72 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 32.53. These figures compare favourably with those of the 51st week of 1921 when the mortality was 789 and the death-rate 41.88 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1917-1921) when the average mortality was 980 and death-rate 52.03.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 3 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory System 290 as against 1 and 238 respectively in the preceding week. No Notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths 165 were among infants under one year of age; 38 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera caused 1 attack and 1 death. Smallpox caused 5 attacks and 1 death. Plague caused 1 attack and no deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 478 and compares favourably with that of the 51st week of the last year when the figure was 437, and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1917-1921) viz. 439.

FORTHCOMING MEETING.

THEOSOPHICAL CELEBRATIONS.

An interesting programme consisting of lectures, devotional music and social gatherings will be held for the members of the Theosophical Society. The celebrations will take place at Bagh-e-Bahar", Andheri, on Sunday (the 31st instant), and Monday (the 1st January, 1923). The detailed programme can be had from the Secretary, Olcott Lodge, T. S., Andheri.

FATAL INTERVENTION.

The question of priority in taking loads at the Alexandra Dock led to a quarrel between two cartmen on the 26th instant, with the result that a third man who went to separate them received injuries which resulted in his death before he could be admitted into a hospital. It appears that a cart-driver named Bala Dhondu was loading iron beams in his cart when another cartman named Mahadu Rakhamji who had also his cart ready to be loaded began to quarrel with Bala about the priority in taking loads and struck him. Maruti Samala, a labourer aged 22, went to separate them when, it has been alleged, Mahadu picked up a bamboo from his cart and struck Mahadu on the right side and kicked him on the abdomen. Mahadu fell and was put into a victoria and taken to the G. T. Hospital where, on arrival, he was found dead. A post mortem examination showed that the spleen of the deceased was much enlarged and ruptured.

An inquest was held by Mr. King, the Coroner, yesterday morning when Mahadu, who was present, said that he had a dispute with Bala and other labourers, when they assaulted him and kicked him on the leg. The deceased was then pulling his other leg and to release that leg, deponent kicked the deceased and his leg struck deceased's stomach.

The jury returned a verdict of death from rupture of enlarged spleen due to his having been struck with a stick and kicked on the abdomen by Mahadu.

PATHAN TERRORISM UNABATED.

On the 24th instant at 10 p.m., two cases of highway robbery on the Vincent Road came to pass. The first of these occurred at 10 p.m. When Jaganath Ramsitalsing, a Purdeshi of Bandra, was going along Vincent Road, Dadar, he was stopped and searched by two Mahomedans who took away Rs. 11-13 from his pocket and allowed him to proceed.

Another incident occurred at 10 p.m. on the 25th instant, when one Narayan Mahadu, a liquor shopkeeper of Vincent Road, locked his shop and was going home with his father and three servants when four Pathans suddenly came forward from a vacant piece of ground and struck the lantern which one of the servants was carrying and put out the light. The Pathans, then, searched all the five persons and took away Rs. 455 in cash, and a gold wrist-watch valued at Rs. 75. The robbers, then, disappeared.

Shah Gul, a Pathan watchman, was arrested about fifteen minutes after the occurrence and was identified by one of the servants. The police are making further enquiries.

BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF.

The Editor has received from Mr. Damodardas Motilal Gandhi Rs. 20 for the Bengal Flood Relief Fund.

BRITISH JUSTICE IN EXCELSIS!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Pardon me for the above title and do not be afraid of another "Contempt of Court" Prosecution. I am not going to write a single word on "miscarriage" of justice as you are wamt to do, for I know it positively that the physique of the Blind Goddess Justice is so exemplary that she simply cannot have a "miscarriage".

The public will not have forgotten that justice was "carrying" for some time past and was confined to the Nursing Home of Mr. H. L. Braidwood, I.C.S., District Magistrate of Coimbatore. Meanwhile it is also known that many eminent Physicians and Surgeons have examined the patient and given out their diagnosis in Kaleidoscopic colours. Any way, our chief Nurse Mr. Braidwood, I.C.S., has never for a moment given up his hope. And he has never by a hair's breadth erred! Justice has, in fact, now given birth to a live child, a darting and kicking and all that sort of a child!

And the child, O, God! Do you know what a prodigy it is! It is a genius all round, with special aptitude for Humanitarian Law! I am also now given to understand of course by the "Associated Press of India" and not the so-called "Islamic Associated Press Service," that the new born babe, besides being a prodigy and a genius, is also a miracle worker, second not even, to Mahatma Gandhi! It is said that the babe, simultaneously with its birth, was sufficiently loudly murmering the following in regard to that notorious incident known as the "covered wagon tragedy" which cost the lives of a number of poor Moplahs, the culprits for which tragedy are all till now covered up under a thick viel of great mystery and for which our much embarrassed Bureaucrats had to do the most unpleasant duty of pointout their finger against a Sgt. Andrews and a dozen other Police Constables:—

"Sergeant Andrews had not sufficient reason to take any step to rescue the prisoners from the desperate situation in which they had been placed unfortunately by *a mistake for which the accused was not responsible*. Even if the accused heard something in the prisoners' cry indicating distress, which was not proved, they would have been *justified in the circumstances in regarding it as a mere bluff and in omitting to act on it.*"

The world is now feeling light over its burden of impatience and I need hardly add that "Business as usual" will soon be the order of the day.

Bravo! Lord Reading, Ex-Lord Chief Justice of England! President-Founder of the Order of Equity and Justice!—Yours, etc.

M. P. SHIVAM.

Congress Office,
Dadar, December 25, 1922.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The following official poster which has been displayed throughout the city is very ambiguous and will no doubt cause confusion in the minds of the electors on the Bombay Municipal Election Roll:—

"General Elections of Councillors under the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Bombay Act VI of 1922.

WARD ELECTIONS

I hereby give notice, as required by Section 25 of the aforesaid Act, that Monday, the 22nd January, 1923, has been fixed for the Ward Elections to be held simultaneously for all the Wards."

This notice refers to the last day upon which nominations are received (the 22nd of January) and if the nominations accepted do not exceed the number of seats in any Ward, the candidates so nominated are duly declared elected.

In the event of a contest, the polling day has been fixed as Monday, the 29th of January, as mentioned in most of the candidates Election circulars. The poster causing this misapprehension is similar to those that have been used in former Elections and might well be worded more clearly and its true import simply defined.—Yours, etc.,

H. J. DAVIS.

"MOTOR TRADE IN BOMBAY."

"C. K. S" writes:—

I regret to observe a typographical error in the article published in your yesterday's issue under the above caption. The value of the 96 cars imported into India from the United Kingdom during the first five months of the current financial year is Rs. 9,68,271 and not Rs. 96,87,221 as shown in print.

TATA PUBLICITY CORPORATION.

The annual general meeting of the above Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. B. F. Madon presiding. The directors' report Stated:

Your Directors made calls aggregating Rs. 4,01,200 during the year, out of which Rs. 3,14,480 have been recovered and the balance is in arears. The Profit and Loss Account for the year shews a net loss of Rs. 4,76,800-14-8. The Corporation was started with the intention of developing Publicity work on a scale hitherto unknown in India. At the time, there was every reason to foresee great prospects in such a scheme, but unfortunately the Corporation had hardly started work before the trade depression, which has so effected the whole world, began to make itself felt. Naturally, in such times one of the first economies made by most large industrial enterprises is the reduction of their expenditure on advertising. All printing and publicity work suffers in consequence. In addition the publications of the Corporation were severely handicapped by the high cost of printing paper. Unfortunately also we had already, before the great depression in trade appeared, engaged a large and expensive staff and were committed to the publication of certain newspapers and magazines. We have retrenched as far as possible. We have discontinued the publication of the magazines 'Indian Business' and 'Indian Motorist.' We have handed back the paper 'The Looker-On,' to its proprietors and are no longer responsible for it. We have also dispensed with the large and expensive staff originally engaged. Our commitments in these directions, from which we could not withdraw, are the chief cause of loss reported. We propose now to confine our attention mainly to the "Praja Mitra" and the Commercial Printing Press. These departments have been profitable in the past, and we have every reason to hope that they will prove profitable in the future and will enable us to recover our losses gradually.

The report was adopted and the retiring directors reappointed.

Ten accused in the minor Rice Theft Case, Rangoon, have been convicted and sentenced as follows:—One to four, one to three, and eight to one and half year's rigorous imprisonment each. Eleven others absconded during the period of preliminary investigation. (A. P.)

GAYA.

HINDU OR BUDDHIST?

Gaya is likely to be a theatre of political termoil. It has, however, a history of religious character of much greater moment. It contains one of the holiest shrines of Buddhism. After the political decay of Buddhism in India, Hinduism reasserted itself. And some Brahmans took charge of the sacred spot at Gaya with its religious revenues, which now the awakened Buddhist world seeks to be restituted to itself. Dr. A. L. Nair, the President of the local Buddha society, authorises Mr. Jaykar and Mr. Natrajan to join hands with the other bodies moving themselves in this behalf at Gaya.

The Buddhist connection with Gaya dates from the time of Buddha himself. The Mahobothi a temple is situated in the village of Bodhgaya, which is still popularly misnamed, at times Buddhaagaya, inspite of instructive evidences of Grierson and Foucher. Here is the Bidhi Druma, the tree under which Gautama obtained enlightenment. For nearly 2400 year the tree has preserved sanctity in the eye of the Buddhist which the crops claims from the Christians. The prerencts of the temple have been built over with minor fanes by Royal founders in India, Ceylon and Burma. When Gautama pilgrimaged to Gaya, as belonging to one of the orders of Hindu anchorites before he had promulgated his path of salvation, he passed some time on the Gaya Shirsha Hill which to-day is known as the Bhramajuni. Here he found not the peace he sought, and proceeded with five disciples, to the village of Uruvilva, to which we trace the name of the modern village of "Urel" close by Bodhgaya. Here he sojourned for six years practising the extreme form of ascetism and austerities which he himself has graphically described in several places of his autobigraphical remains in the Thripitaka. Salvation, however, was not to be found in torture of the body. This was not the way to win the truth. He, therefore, went back to his mode of moderate mendicancy. But vulgar are attracted only by the novel and the extreme: therefore his feeble disciples deserted him. He spread some grass under the neighbouring Peepal tree and sat down after a most solemn vow that he would not get up from the seat till he was the master of the Reality behind the apparent phenomena. He would not rise though the body were to shrivel up and though his skin flesh and bones were to decay and crumble away. Next came attacks by Maya, who tried to dissuade him from his path to enlightenment by alternate allurements and menaces. It was a long night of terrific vigil. During the first watch Gautama finished meditation which illumined his understanding. The second watch found his accomplish the Dhyana of ecstacy. The third watch of meditation watch found him accomplish the Dhyana of course of intense concentration of the mind upon itself. And lastly came the meditation which according to the *Lalita Vistara* has neither pleasure nor pain and presents unmixed truth.

The place where Gautama spread the grass and took his resolute seat is called the Bodhi manda. Later on tradition embellished it with the title of Vajrasana or the adamentine.....throne,—the unshakable and indestructible centre of the universe. Having received the needed illumination, the sage tarried seven days longer on the spot. There are still the fragments of a cloister built by Asoka over the place which tradition marks to have been the *Charkamana* course, up and down which he walked in the first joy of emancipation. There is Peepal tree still on the spot but there is naturally a doubt if it is the identical one. Credible evidences goes to show that it is a descendant of the prime Bodhi-druma. The tree was cut down and consumed to ashes by Ashoka, before he embraced the law of the Buddha. The sacred tree was again destroyed in the sixth century A.D. by Shashan ka one of the exceedingly few Hindu monarchs with whom tradition associates religious persecution. Another pious prince Purnavarma, the last descendant of Ashoka, revived the dying germ of the tree and erected a wall enclosure around it which is noticed by the Chinese pilgrim Hieun Tsang. The tree was visited by Buchanan Hamilton in 1811, and subsequently by Cunningham and others.

In 1876 its decayed trunk was blown down by a storm and a seedling from it was planted at the place and what is worshipped to-day is the tree grown therefrom. The Bodhi Druma by now has already become sacred object to the Hindus so that when the fresh seedling was planted at the old site, another was set up a short distance off by the Officer in Charge of the restoration of the shrine ,and was assigned to the Hindus in particular. Hence to-day we have two Bodhi Drumas, one. Buddhist and another Hindu.

In the third century Ashoka built a shrine and a monestery close to the Bodhi tree, which cost him 100,000 pieces of gold The figure of the temple as it was in the second century has been carved in relief at the Bharat stupa in Central India. Some fragmentary ruins mark the spot of Asoka's temple. The carved with sculptures and with inscription in the Brahmi characters. Some of the valuable fragments have been removed to the South Cansington, but since the establishment of the Archeological department and especially its direction under Sir John Marshall none of the portable antiquities have been allowed to leave India. The Ashoka temple fell into ruins and a new one was erected, about which we learn from a Burmese inscription on the spot. The shrine was visited by another Chinese pilgrim Fa-Hian in the fifth century. His successor Hieun-Tsang, gives a more detailed description whose accuracy has been verified. In the 11th century the cluster of temples which crowded the spot were repaired by a mission from Burma. When the country passed into the hands of local Moslem Zealots, it became the scene of desolation although it never lost its sacred character of a place for pilgrimage.

The sacred tree and the temple seem to have been distinctly annexed to Hindu adoration early in 14th century. In a hundred years more a Hindu ascetic established a Matha to Shiva close to the Buddha shrine. It seems to have been constructed out of the surrounding Buddhist ruins. We are on irrefutable historical ground when we came down to the year 1727. In this year, the then Mahant received the grant of the village in which the temple was situated from Mahomed Shah, the Emperor of Delhi. From that date the Buddhist fane has passed into the possession of Shiva devotees. It goes without saying that Buddhist pilgrims are permitted to pay their homage to the spot, their gifts being especially acceptable to the Mahant. In 1811 it was in the last stages of decay. Ragendra Lal Mitra was deputed by the Government of Bengal in 1877, to visit to the spot and his report was published in 1878.

N.

MISSING RLY. PASSENGERS.

POST-MORTEM EXAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 26.

The post mortem examination on the bodies of Miss Boland and Mr. Smith who were recently murdered in a running train near Lhaksar indicates that the wounds were inflicted with a sharp weapon of the type of the *khukri* or *bhujali*. There was apparently a great struggle since there were four very severe cuts on the body of the gentleman A deep wound on the back above the hip near the spina perhaps proved fatal. A long deep cut on the breast apparently killed the lady. There must have been more than one assassin since the bodies were thrown on either side of the line at short distances. Considering the speed of the mail train the bodies were thrown out almost simultaneously. One strong theory is that a qurrelawith some *Puharies* (hillmen) who had boarded the train ended so disastrously. No arrests hitherto are reported.

DISPUTE OVER COMMISSION.

MILL-OWNERS' RESOLVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 26.

After holding consultation with the Association of Dealers in cloth bales regarding their demand for half percent commission, the Mill-owners Association has resolved to give the commission to dealers, but to receive payment of their bills within twelve days of the purchase of their goods and to charge interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum on the money received after that priod. Further, if any dealers act in contravention of these conditions, their Association should take steps against them on a representation being made by the mill-owners' Association at the suggestion of the aggrieved mill.

SINN FEIN CLUBS MEETING.

HOW TO SECURE PERMANENT PEACE.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

A meeting of the Sinn Fein Clubs at the Mansion House, Dublin on Sunday passed a resolution calling for a reconvening of the Ard Feis or the congress of the Sinn Fein with a view to securing a just and permanent peace. The meeting appointed a committee of eight to take charge of the matter and decided that pending the meeting of the Ard Feis a conference of all the Sinn Fein bodies in Dublin County and City be held on January 7th to discuss the best method of bringing about peace.—Reuter.

ENGLAND VERSUS S. AFRICA.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Johannesburg.—The weather was fine and fifteen thousand spectators gathered for the continuation of the match. England made 182, of which Kennedy contributed 41 not out. Blanckenberg took six wickets for 76 and Francois three for 23. South Africa made 270 for four wickets, Taylor, Captain of the team making 171 not out. He made a magnificent defence and scored fifteen fours in an innings lasting 210 minutes. He was well supported by Brann who made 35 not out. The English bowling was splendid throughout.—Reuter.

PASTEUR CENTENARY.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The papers devote much space to glowing articles on the occasion of the centenary of Pasteur's birth. He is hailed as one of the greatest scientists of the nineteenth century.—Reuter.

STORM IN THE ATLANTIC.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Mariners tell thrilling stories of the Christmas storm, which they declare was the worst in the Atlantic within their long experience. The toll of damage is not yet known, but much wreckage has been washed up. A London steamer was last heard of calling for assistance off the coast of Pembrokeshire, when an answering steamer was unable to locate her. It is feared that the crew of twenty-six are lost.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE IN NEW ZEALAND.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Wellington, New Zealand.—The earthquake was confined to the upper and middle portions of South Island. The shock was particularly severe North of Canterbury. Practically every chimney in Waikari was brought down and householders were terrified.—Reuter.

A RECORD OBELISK AT ASSOUAN.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

A Record obelisk measuring one hundred and thirty three feet long and weighing nearly twelve hundred tons has been unearthed at Assouan.—Reuter.

The death has occurred of Major-General William Smith (retired.)—Reuter.

Their Highnesses Prince and Princess Badaya of Siam who had been touring in Burma for the last six weeks left Tuesday for Calcutta. The Prince made a close study of the co-operative movement and the method of its work in the province during the tour with Mr. Lemay, Commercial Advisor to the Siamese Government and Mrs. Lemay.—A. P.

MR. DAS' ADDRESS.

A CORRECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following correction has been made by Mr. C. R. Das in his presidential address delivered before the Congress relating to the spiritual objection against Council entry. The sentence originally stood thus: "It is needless to point out that should the Ulemas come to the conclusion that under the present circumstances it would be an offence against their religion to enter the Councils the Congress should unhesitatingly accept their decision because no work in this country towards the attainment of Swaraj is possible without the hearty cooperaion of both the Hindus and the Mussalmans."

The sentences as corrected by Mr. Das would read: "It is needless to point out that should the Khilafat Conference comes to the conclusion that under the present circumstances it would be an offence against their religion to enter the councils the Congress should unhesitatingly accept their decision etc.

ALLAHABAD PRESS OPINIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 27.

The "Independent" commenting on the presidential address of the National Congress says: It is a pronouncement of great permanent value. In the first place it is a lucid statement of principles of nationalism. Really it gives well thought out ground plan of the future work in our struggle for freedom.

The "Leader" says: We confess a feeling that is uppermost in our mind after reading the speech of Mr. Das is one of sadness and disappointment. It is the speech of a man who feels his mission has failed and whose methods have yielded no results. It will, we have no doubt, be barren of all results excepting one and that is—it will make confusion worse confounded.

MADRAS PRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 26.

Commenting on the Congress Presidential address, the *Hindu* says:—

"It is regrettable that a Congressman of Mr. Das' view, who puts almost his whole faith in nation-building activities on which too much energy could not be concentrated, should cast longing eyes on the Councils. We can only hope that when the Congress decides—as we hope it would—against the frittering away of energy which is involved in seeking entry into Councils, none would more heartily co-operate in carrying the decisions of the Congress than its present President and Congressmen who share his views."

The *Swadesamitaram* says:—If after hearing the well-reasoned speech of the President any class of delegates should still vote against the capture of Councils they must be moved by considerations of personal pique and not of welfare of the nation."

The *Andhra Patrika* a Telugu daily entirely disagrees with Mr. Das' suggestion with regard to entry into Councils as being subversive of the basic principles of non-co-operation. The paper holds that the country would be well advised in working Mahatma Gandhi's programme.

NOT WORTH MENTIONING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Going critically through the address of Mr. C R Das, I stumbled over the para regarding khaddar and fell into an abyss of darkness. Where are our dear Depressed (Suppressed) brethren? Sjt. Das has no word for them. I felt dismayed. Does the President of the very first Session of the Congress since Mahatma's incarceration in a British jail think his Depressed brethren so untouchable as not even to deserve a mention.—Yours, etc.

B. V. WARERKAR.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

RAILWAYMEN'S CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 26.

The Railway Federation Conference held its second sitting to-day under the presidentship of Mr. C. F. Andrews. A unanimous resolution was passed that a deputation should be sent to Allahabad with full powers to decide jointly with a reputation from the Bombay Railway Conference—the constitution for an All-India Railway Federation. This federation representing all railways of India and Burma would have a central standing committee at Delhi which would be able to make representations on railway matters to the Railway Board in a constitutional and regular manner.

MADRAS NON-BRAHMIN CONFEDERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 26.

The sixth session of the Madras Non-Brahmin Confederation was held to-day Mr. A. B. Lathe M. L. A. of Bombay presiding. The President in the course of his speech dwelt on the necessity of close and hearty co-operation among non-Brahmins working with a common purpose throughout India. He said that with forces like theirs working in all parts of the country, their movement must soon result in an All-India upheaval of working and leading towards its one great goal of democratising the country.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 27.

The western disturbance has given local rain in north Baluchistan with a few light falls on snow in Kashmir. Chaman reports half an inch. The cold wave has reached Bengal but the temperature is rising in northwest India.

Forecast:—Extension in Kashmir, Baluchistan and into northwest Frontier Province.

SPORTIN

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M

THE PARLAKIMIDI
about 1 mile 1 furlong.
MAX, 8-9,
Major R G Wark's DESDEMO
Mcquade
H E Lady Willingdon's CORN
7-13, White
Mr Deomar's FAIRY KNIGHT,
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THE COLOMBO PLATE.—Distan
longs.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's BHA
ZENDA, 8-13, Hewitt
Mr H E Gegg's PERSIAN STAR,
White
Mr Goolam Hoosein Essajee's HAMID,
Aldridge
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's KLETITOR,
Syedsaleh
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 28; Places Rs. 14 a
Rs. 17.

THE WOOD SIDE PLATE.—Distance
mile.
Mr T M Ross' WEE DOTE, 7-9, H McQuade 1
Mr J O Robinson's DAFFUM, 7-3, Tymon 2
Mr H B Shroff's OLD CHRIS, 8-0, Hewitt 3
H H Maharaja of Mysore's RADIAN, 7-8, Bona 4
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 39; Places Rs. 15, Rs. 19 and Rs. 16.

THE BOBBILI CUP.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr Goolam Hoosein Essaji's HATCHEL, 9-4, Aldridge 1
Mr A R Dakeel's SUGGAR, 7-1, Bona 2
Mr M H Sharaballi's SHAHIN, 8-3, Meekings 3
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's TAJ, 9-8, Hewitt 4
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 66; Places Rs. 36, Rs. 32 and Rs. 36.

THE TRAVANCORE CUP.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr H O'Goses' RAGS, 9-1, Meekings 1
Mrs Conran Smith's LAND LADY, 8-10, White 2
Mr Goolam Hoosein Essaji's MARAVEDI, 7-6, Tymon 3
Mr. Goolam Hoosain Essaji's JOVIAL 9-0, Aldridge 4
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 116; Places Rs. 47, Rs. 38 and Rs. 97.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Distance about 1½ miles.
Messrs Norman and McCabe's CAPABLE, 8-9, Murell 1
Mr M S Mahomed's PRETTY MARGARET, 8-5, Orchard 2
Lt-Col A K Heyland's CROOKHEY HALL, 7-11, H McQuade 3
Mr John Charlton's TOY SYMPHONY, 8-5, Bland 4
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 21; Places Rs. 17, Rs. 34 and Rs. 53.

THE SYRIAN PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.
Mr M Essa's ISONOMY, 9-0, Trahan 1
Mr Ali Askar's FAIRY GOLD, 7-3, H McQuade 2
Mr Cromwell's CORINDA, 9-5, Bland 3
Hajee Ismail Sait's LOOKHAMAN, 8-12, Quinn 4
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 123; Places Rs. 43 and Rs. 47.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

To-day's Foot-ball results are:—

LEAGUE FIRST DIVISION.

Cardiff City three,. West Bromwich Albion nil.
Arsenal five, Bolton Vanderers nil.
Aston Villa three, Burnley one.
Huddersfield four, Birmingham nil.
Preston Worth End one, Blackburn Rovers nil.
Notts Forest nil, Chelsea four.
Manchester City two, Everton one.
Liverpool two, Oldham Athletic one.
Middlesboro one, Newcastle United one.
Sheffield Unites two, Tottenham Hotspurs nil.
Stoke one, Sunderland two.

LEAGUE DIVISION TWO.

Barnsley two, Rotheram Country two.
Blackpool one, Leicester City two.
Bradford City one, The Wednesday one.
Clapton Orient nil, Stockport County two.
Crystal Palace two, Derby County two.
Fulham two, Notts County one.
Leeds United nil, Bury nil.
Southampton two, Hull City one.
West Ham United nil, Manchester United two.
Wolverhamton Wanderers one Coventry City two.

LEAGUE DIVISION THREE NORTHERN SECTION.

Accrington four, Ashnigton one.
Chesterfield four, Rochdale nil.
Hartlepools United two, Durham City one.
Southport nil, Tranmere Rovers nil.
Stalybridge one, Bradford nil.
Walsall two, Lincoln City nil.
Wigan two, Barrow one.
Wrexham two, Crewe Alexendra one.

LEAGUE THIRD DIVISION SOUTHERN SECTION.

Brestford two, Watford one.
Bristod City three, Swindon Town one.
Exeter City nil, Bristol Rovers nil.
Luton Town one Queens Park Rangers nil.
Mertyr Town nil, berdare Athetic two.
Millwall three, Gillingham one.
Northampton one, Playmouth Argelle nil.
Norwich City two, Charlton Athletic three.
Portsmouth one, Brighton and Hove Albion two.
Reading one, Southend United one.
Swansea Town five, Newport City one.
—Reuter.

Official and personal.

His Highness the Aga Khan arrived at Rangoon on December 27th by "Arankola" and received an address from the citizens of Rangoon in a specially constructed Pandal near the jetty.

A Dera Ismail Khan message of December 26th says:—On the 22nd instant Major Parsons, Political Agent at Wana, was shot severely in the arm, while accompanying the Political Officer. A flight of aeroplane was engaged in punitive operations against the Zalaikhel Mahsuds. The enemy fired at the planes and hit Major Parsons. The pilot was unhurt. The details show material damages to the enemy villages.—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, December 28, 1922.

THE NATION'S MIND.

That the faith of the people in the Non-violent Non-Cooperation Movement is unshakeable and that they deeply resent the attempt made to deflect the course of the movement as laid down by its great founder, nay, to undermine its very foundation inevitably though unconsciously by the proposal regarding the removal of the boycott of Councils, has been evident to any superficial observer. That the Gaya Congress will summarily reject the proposal has been no less evident. All reports of happenings at Gaya point to the fact that the question of Council entry or contesting the elections has become a dead horse. The Jamiat-ul-Ulema has given it a decent burial. And there is hardly any doubt that the Khilafat Conference will endorse the view of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema. That the decision of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema fully expresses the mind of the nation is demonstrated by the enthusiasm with which it was greeted on all sides at Gaya and that the Congress will impress the seal of its approval on it goes without saying. And on this point no one has given a clearer lead—if a lead was necessary—than the President of the Congress, himself a stout advocate of Council entry. He said in the course of his presidential address: "It is needless to point out that, should the Khilafat Conference come to the conclusion that under the present circumstances it would be an offence against their religion to enter the Councils, the Congress should unhesitatingly accept their decision, because no work in this country towards the attainment of Swaraj is possible without the hearty cooperation of both Hindus and Mussalmans." Fortunately, in this matter the decision will be determined not merely by the need for solidarity but also, and mainly, by the unanimity of conviction regarding the danger of Council entry among the overwhelming bulk of Hindus and Muslims

The need for united endeavour along the path already marked remains as pressing as ever and this was very ably and clearly brought home by Deshbandhu Das in the earlier portion of his address wherein he emphasised the real issue which divides the people from the bureaucracy and its Indian allies. And what is the issue? It is whether the Government of this country should be based on the consent of its people or whether it should be a close corporation mainly composed of foreigners and resting, in the ultimate analysis, on force. The bureaucratic domination seeks to perpetuate itself under the camouflage of acting for the good of the people and for the maintenance of law and order. That plea is a seductive one and it has done its work by rallying the Moderates and Cooperators to the support of the bureaucracy. And yet it was an eminent Moderate, a great lawyer himself, Sir Hormasji Wadya, who, in the course of a memorable speech at the abortive Bombay Conference last year, declared that "Law and Order" had been the tyrant's plea in all climes and in all times. Deshbandhu Das did well to point to the lessons of English history because the arguments furnished by that history appeal to most people, especially the Cooperators, who are frightened by popular movements into raising the cry of "Law and Order" and who think that the development of the great Indian nation must follow the lines laid down in that history. And the conclusion from a correct reading of the history of England is, as Deshbandhu Das said, "irresistible that it is not by acquiescence in the doctrine of Law and Order (which is and has always been a plea for absolutism) that the English people have obtained the recognition of their fundamental rights." "It should be patent to everybody," he added, "that we do not live under the rule of law and the history of England has proclaimed that it is idle to talk of maintenance of law and order when large discretionary powers of constraint are vested in the Executive. The manhood of England triumphantly resisted the pretensions of "Law and Order." If there is manhood in India to-day, India will successfully resist the same pretensions advanced by the Indian bureaucracy." The Non-Cooperation movement is the mobilisation of the manhood of India for the assertion of India's right to her national existence.

But the Nationalism of India is not to be the nationalism that is understood in Europe. Nationalism in Europe, Deshbandhu Das was not far wrong in characterising as "an aggressive nationalism, a selfish nationalism, a commercial nationalism of gain and loss." The nationalism of India is based on the conception that "no nation can fulfil itself unless and until it becomes itself and at the same time realises its identity with Humanity." The pressing need of India is first to be herself, that is, to be free. The obstacle to her freedom—the economic imperialism of Europe—is also an obstacle to the freedom of Asia. For India to be free it is, therefore, necessary that she must unite her efforts with those of Asia. For, India's cause, as we have often pointed out in these columns, is the cause of all Asia and we are glad to see the President of the Congress stressing the need for India to participate in the great Asiatic Federation which is, thanks mainly to the valour of Mustafa Kemal, in the course of formation. "I have hardly any doubt," Deshbandhu Das said, "that the Pan-Islamic movement, which was started on a somewhat narrow basis, has given way or is about to give way to the great Federation of all Asiatic people. It is the union of the oppressed nationalities of Asia." But the Federation of Asia is only a means to a higher end. The great Indian nationality, the President of the Congress truly said, "already stretches its hands across the Himalayas not only to Asia but to the whole of the world,"—offering, under the guidance of its great leader, its unique contribution of non-violence to the progress of mankind in freedom and happiness.

THE CORPORATION AND TRAMWAY FARES.

We have again and again drawn attention in these columns to the quite unrepresentative character of the present corporation. The Corporation has more often than not failed to protect the interests of the tax-payers of this city. It is composed mainly of capitalists, not a few of whom are interested in the stock of the public services companies. The Tramway Company has many respresentatives—unofficial—in the Corporation who guard its interests carefully, and sometimes go out of their way to do so at the expense of the public at large. That Company has been trying for a long time to get an increase in its fares, but even the present Corporation dared not go against the united voice of the people Now, however, the Tramway Committee have suggested the formation of six zones in the city and have decided to recommend to the Corporation that "fares be charged at one anna for any two adjacent zones and one and a half annas for more than two zones." Of course, "the Commissioner is of opinion that the Company's proposals should be accepted." We should have been surprised if it had been otherwise, for when ever a public company has to be paid out of the pockets of the public of Bombay the Commissioner is always bland and most complaisant. The Committee's reasons for the enhancement of the fares will not hold water for a second. They could only come from persons who are interested in the Company as a dividend-paying concern. We need not repeat here that a large body of the members of the Corporation are directly interested in the Tramway Company as shareholders, and, as such, their opinion is not worth the paper on which it is written. The Committee state "that in view of the statement of the Tramway Company that while paying 10 per cent. dividend to the shareholders they were unable to provide for depreciation fund for plant and machinery from their present earnings and with a view to enabling the Company to extend their service adequately to meet the requirements of the travelling public some variation in the rates of fares should be sanctioned." This means that a passenger using the car at Museum with a view to proceeding to any station beyond Girgaum (Portuguese Church) or Pydhonie will have to pay one and half annas, i.e. he will have to pay half an anna more than he is paying now. It is certainly scandalous that the Committee should agree to any suggestion, either of the Company or the Commissioner, for the enhancement of tramway fares at this juncture, particularly when there is general depression all round. Some of the members of the Committee who are against the report have recorded very frank minutes of dissent, and they plainly accuse the Committee of partisanship. Mr. Baptista says it would be making a present of nearly ten lakhs to the Tramway Company, the capitalised value of which would amount to one crore and fifty lakhs. Both Dr. Nariman and Dr. Javle have condemned the report in no unmeasured terms. The former calls the report "a farce" as it was carried by the casting vote of the chairman, and the latter writes that the Committee have revised their former decision with the help of the two votes of the chairman. This is a matter of grave import and the present Corporation, which is moribund, can have no sort of moral authority to deal with it. An increase of fifty per cent. in tramway fares is not a matter to be lightly discussed and adopted with the casting vote of the chairman of a packed committee. No valid grounds have been shown for this abnormal increase which will press heavily on the poorer population of this city. The only reason put forth is the anxiety of the Company to build up a depreciation and other funds after "paying 10 per cent dividend." If the Company wish to have a depreciation fund they can do so by cutting down the dividend to six per cent. and less, but even the holding out of a hope of extended service—which is as much in the interests of the Company as of the public—cannot induce the public to put up with these proposals. They are unwise and the public will not tolerate them for a moment.

Notes of the Day

Congress and Labour.

One of the unanimous recommendations of the Civil Disobedience Committee is that the Congress should take in hand immediately the work of labour and peasant organisation. Mr. Das, in his address, has elaborated this point and dwelt on the supreme importance of the task. That the Congress cannot afford to neglect the masses in its struggle for Swaraj is a truism which must be apparent to all. They have to be educated in the methods and ideals of the Congress and they have to be induced to march with the rest of their countrymen in the struggle, which is also theirs in an equal measure. The ignorance and apathy towards a better life, born mostly of poverty, have to be removed and the masses should be made to take an intelligent and sympathetic interest in the struggle of the nation. Labour has to be organised not only in the interests of the nation at large but also in its own interest. At present Indian labour is suffering from lack of adequate leadership and solidarity. The task of organisation of Labour has been left to solve itself through fortuitous circumstances with the consequence that at present their is little cohesion in the ranks and little trust in the leaders. Indian Labour has suffered enough all these years through inadequate leadership and it is the duty of the Congress to remedy the defect.

Mr. Sastri and Australian Labour.

We have, on a previous occasion, commented on Mr. Sastri's apologia at the meeting in the Students of India Society Hall. Mr. Sastri impatiently brushes aside the charge of referring to domestic matters of this country during his tour in the spirit of partisanship by saying that "it was most important that he should show the real state of the country." And did he succeed in showing the real state of the country by indulging in cheap sneers at the expense of the non-cooperators and their saintly leader? The true state of the country required of Mr. Sastri to declare before the assemblies he addressed that the country, the Government of which he represented, was overwhelmingly in favour of the non-cooperation movement and the party which recognised him as its leader was but in a microscopic minority. We reproduce below for Mr. Sastri's edification an estimate of his visit to Australia from an Australian Labour paper:

"He is a representative of a conquered people and hobnobs with the conquerors. He is proud to be in their service. He is very anxious to ingratiate himself with those who oppress his fellow-countrymen. Is such a man deserving of our respect? It seems that his acceptance of alien domination under the pretext of coaxing concessions from the dominant power is opposed to one of the highest impulses of human nature. If Australia were in the grip of invaders who deemed us vastly inferior to them and treated us accordingly, sweated us, starved us, jailed us, made us abase ourselves before them contemptuously, denied us education, opportunities and civil rights, what would we think of an Australian who was friendly with such conquerors, who accepted favours from them and lauded their alien civilisation as something almost divine? Such an Australian would be execrated by us all; we would regard him as one who was false to his kith and kin, as an object despicable to-day to those who were holding down his race by armed forces. Similarly if I were an Indian, the fact that Mr. Sastri is cheered by British Imperialists and feted by Jingoes who uphold the Amritsar massacre and the violent suppression of every manifestation of Indian discontent, would be enough to damn him irretrievably in my eyes. Things being as they are in the land of his birth, it would be more honourable for the Hon. Mr. Sastri to be one of His Majesty's prisoners than one of His Majesty's Privy Councillors."

This is clearly illustrative of the mentality of free nations. The attitude of the intelligent public even amongst the people of the Dominions cannot but be one of disgust towards the representative of the Government pleading for certain rights of their "subjects" while the people at home are agitating for political rights.

The Ban on N. C. O.'s.

Commenting on the refusal of the Under-Secretary of State to do anything to facilitate the entry of non-cooperators into the Councils by the removal of the ban on such of them as have gone to jail for political offences, the "Englishman" was officious enough to make the remark that as a result of this pronouncement the Moderates felt greatly relieved that their competitors were out of the way. We cannot persuade ourselves to believe that there are any Moderates who would descend so low as to support Government in their efforts to prevent the non-cooperators from entering the Councils if they so desire. That our Calcutta contemporary is sadly misinformed on the subject will be apparent from the following remarks of "The Servant of India": "No one will welcome the leaders of the non-cooperation movement more warmly back into the fold than the Liberals; not only because it would be a complete vindication of the policy which they have been consistently following, but because they are fully conscious of the weakness from which the legislatures suffer on account of the fact that all the different views prevailing in the country are not represented therein. . . . The Moderates who are never tired of appealing to the non-cooperators to come in and take their place in the Legislatures will not support the Government in the latter's non-cooperation with the non-cooperators." The bureaucracy and its mouthpiece, the "Englishman", are, of course, out for a policy of *divide et impera*, but they will find out ultimately that such a policy will not succeed.

"Master of Lies?"

"The Statesman" has some interesting information to give regarding the antecedents of M. N. Roy alias Norendranath Bhattacharjee, on whom Reuter has lavished his affections. Says our contemporary: "Calcutta will readily recall Narendranath Bhattacharji as author of the first of the long series of blackguardly taxicab dacoities committed in this city. The public irritation occasioned by the abominable murders and thefts committed by this gang in broad daylight in the shops and streets of Calcutta so strengthened the hands of the police that ultimately the schemes were frustrated and many of the conspirators brought to book. Narendranath, who had already figured in the Alipore bomb case, escaped and, posing as an Anglo-Indian under the name of Martin, proceeded to Java to arrange for landing rifles in this country for the use of the extremist party." Is this the same individual who turned an approver in a famous dacoity case and whom Mr. Norton characterised as the "Master of Lies?"

Duty of Railwaymen.

We hope all Indian railwaymen and especially those who seek to serve them, will take to heart the wholesome, though seemingly harsh, words of advice which Mr. C. F. Andrews, than whom there is no more genuine friend of railwaymen, has given them from the presidential chair of the All-India Railwaymen's Union Federation. Few will deny Mr. Andrews' statement that it is the total lack of organisation—organisation among railway employees themselves and organisation for the settlement of disputes with their employers—which is responsible, more than anything else, for the sufferings of the men. It is highly regrettable, but none the less true, that there is little unity yet in the ranks of the leaders of the railwaymen. Progress has been delayed very considerably during the last year or two by the petty squabbles of persons who seek to monopolize in their hands the strings of the movement. Instead of serving the men, they have been attempting to "lead" them, each going his own way, with the consequence that very little headway has been made towards the goal in view. Mr. Andrews' bitter complaint regarding this lack of organisation is entirely justified and unless, as he suggests, railwaymen take steps to remedy the evil and select as their leaders, capable, honest and incorruptible men, who will work in the sole interests of railway workers, the grievances of these men will hardly be redressed. It is to be hoped that at the present Federation, profiting by Mr. Andrews' advice, the delegates will evolve a thoroughly efficient and reliable machinery which will not only stand them in good stead in the settlement of their disputes with their employers, but will also promote solidarity and goodwill in their own ranks.

The Compulsory Education Act.

"The Servant of India" takes us to task for being unduly alarmed at the threat to National schools from the recently passed Compulsory Education Act. Our contemporary points out that the statutory obligation enforced by the Act to send every child to a school with a Government affiliation is subject to an exemption in cases "where the child is receiving, otherwise than in an approved school, instruction which in the opinion of the school board is efficient." National schools may, therefore, our contemporary says, well co-exist with other schools, provided they are efficient, and since it is left to the school boards, to which at most three members can be appointed by Government and on which the elected members may be anything from twice to four times as many, "no one has any reason to complain." We admit that the Act recognises the possibility of the existence of schools which may be neither "aided" nor "approved," but if found "efficient" may be permitted by the Board to live. But the rub comes in when we proceed to consider the nature of the agency which will decide whether a particular school is "efficiently" conducted or not. Our contemporary will say that the decision rests with the school Board, but how will the Board arrive at its decision? Certainly after some sort of inspection of the school. And who will be the inspector? A Government official! Though the Act itself does not make this fact clear, it is obvious on the face of it and that we are not mistaken can be seen from Mr. G. B. Trivedi's letter which we published on Monday. It does not matter whether as Mr. Trivedi says, "the Government inspectors will hardly inspect a school once in two years" or they will do it twice a month. Mr. Trivedi and our contemporary know very well that it is a question of principle with the Nationalists, who cannot consent to have their schools inspected and certified to be "efficient" or otherwise by Government inspectors. Education imparted in the National schools is veritable poison in the eyes of officialdom and if Mr. Trivedi turns to the reports of Education Departments of the various provinces he will see therein the constant official lament that the National schools are undermining discipline and inculcating pernicious teaching. Unless and until the Local Boards and Municipalities possess their own inspecting agencies and have the fullest control over primary education, it is idle to suggest that no harm will come to National schools from school boards of the type which the Act proposes to set up. In the case of Surat and Ahmedabad, with their nominated Municipal boards composed mostly of subservient nonentities, the menace to National schools is both real and immediate.

Godrej Laboratory.

The excellent work that the Godrej Analytical and Research Laboratory of Eyculla is doing under the directorship of Prof. N. M. Bhathena of Bombay National College does not appear to us to be sufficiently appreciated by the public of Bombay and the Presidency. The Laboratory was started by Prof. Bhathena early this year in consultation with Mahatma Gandhi, and the students of the School of Science attached to the Bombay National College have been freely benefiting from it ever since the School was founded under the auspices of Prof. Bhathena himself. The Laboratory has been named after Mr. A. B. Godrej who provided the funds for necessary equipment. Besides training students, the Laboratory undertakes analytical work of all kinds and gives expert advice in industrial concerns. It has an efficient staff and is directed by Prof. Bhathena who is an expert Consulting Chemist, having studied abroad for a number of years and worked for a long time as Adviser in Bombay and Ahmedabad Cotton Mills. The annual expenditure of the Laboratory, we understand, comes to about Rs 12,000, while the only public financial help it is receiving is Rs. 200 per month from the local Provincial Congress Committee. Considering the facts that the students of the School of Science are given the free use of the Laboratory and that the Laboratory is conducted on truly patriotic lines, the support both from the Congress Committee and the public at large deserves to be more substantial than it is. At present the income of the Laboratory is hardly sufficient to defray its expenses and hence its expansion and progress are greatly hampered. Any one who pays a visit to the Laboratory will be convinced of the highly patriotic spirit which inspires the energetic but modest and unassuming Director and his staff and the immense potentialities of the institution in a city like Bombay. The work is a national work and must enlist the active sympathy of all patriotic Indians. The proceeds of the Laboratory, Prof. Bhathena assures the public, will be devoted entirely to educational work. The public can help the institution not only by financial aid but also indirectly by entrusting the Laboratory with their chemical analytical work. Bombay mills can help the institution very considerably by extending their patronage to it.

NEED OF PAN-ASIATIC MOVEMEN

PROPOSED NATIONAL PACT.

TURKISH SETTLEMENT AND MUSLIM DEMANDS.

DR. ANSARI'S WARNING

THE KHILAFAT AND ANGORA DECISION.

CRUSHING REJOINDER TO LORD CURZON

FUTILITY OF CONTESTING ELECTIONS.

The Khilafat Conference met yesterday morning, Dr. Ansari presiding. After Pandit Deep Narayan Singh, Chairman of the Reception Committee, had welcomed the delegates, Dr. Ansari addressed the gathering. After paying a tribute to the services of the Mahatma, he appealed for Hindu-Muslim unity and national service undistracted by any controversies about matters like Council entry and other items of momentary interest. Discussing the programme of future work Dr. Ansari urged for pushing forward the constructive programme not as an end in itself but as a sure step for preparing the country to win the triple goal.

Coming to the absorbing question of the Councils he emphasised the futility of contesting seats. He advocated an alternative scheme of setting up a parallel polling during Council elections where voters sympathising with the Congress should be invited to record their votes. He described how the scheme would prove more advantageous, less costly, yet more effective in boycotting the Councils. He then emphasised the need of Hindu-Muslim unity, and suggested the drawing up of a Indian National Pact. It should define Swarajya and have provisions made for safeguarding the rights of different communities especially the minorities.

Referring to the Lausanne Conference the speaker greatly deplored the inability of M. Franklin Bouillon to represent France owing to the continued violent and evidently inspired campaign in the English Press against him and his policy. Lord Curzon with his well-known anti-Turkish tendencies was dominating the Allies and, therefore, it would be too much to expect the Conference to be swayed only by considerations of reason and justice.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

GAYA, Dec. 27.

The Khilafat Conference met this morning in the Congress pandal, Dr. Ansari presiding. The President was surrounded on the platform by prominent Hindus and Muslims including Hakim Ajmal Khan, Mrs. Naidu, Seth Chotani, Messrs. Vithalbhai and Vallabhbhai Patels, Rajgopalakgri, Deepnarayan Singh, Prakasam, Srinivasa Iyengar, Mazharul Haque, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Maulvi Habibur Rahman of Deoband, President Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Messrs. Khatri, Mushir Hoosein Kidwai of Gadia, Jamnalal Bajaj, Maulvi Sajjad and a host of Maulvis and other prominent representatives of India. Bi-Amma with a host of ladies, Hindu and Muslim, was there lending grace and dignity to the gathering of united India. Bi-Amma was carried on shoulders to the pandal from Khilafatabad where she is staying in a procession in which men and women participated. Hindu and Muslim volunteer bands including Ahmedabad Swaraj Volunteer Corps band furnished delightful music. As leader after leader entered the pandal every one was greeted with cries of "Allaho Akbar". When Dr. Ansari arrived he was received with prolonged applause.

The proceedings of the Conference were altogether simple and free from ostentation quite becoming the critical times through which the country is passing. The work began with a prayer and welcome songs, after which Pandit Deepnarayan Singh, the Chairman of the Reception Committee spoke extempore in welcoming the delegates. During his address Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Vijayaragharachari, ex-Presidents of the Congress arrived and a little later the Imam-sahib of Ahmedabad as the head of the South African delegation arrived and were received with applause.

CHAIRMAN—RECEPTION COMMITTEE'S SPEECH.

Pandit Deepnarayan in the course of his speech paid a tribute to the services of Mahatma Gandhi and regretted the absence of some of the country's most esteemed leaders like the Ali Brothers and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad which had deprived the Conference of their valued guidance and support. He also spoke appreciatively of the services of Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and the audience gave vent to its enthusiasm with renewed cries of "Allaho Akbar." He appealed finally for Hindu-Muslim unity and national service undistracted by any controversies about matters like Council entry and other items of momentary interest. He referred to his own selection as the Chairman of the Khilafat Conference Reception Committee this year and of Hakim Ajmal Khan last year as the Chairman of the Hindu Sabha as significant of the times, that the Hindu-Muslim question was no longer a problematical one. At the close of Pandit Deepnarayan's speech Dr. Ansari who rose to deliver his Presidential address was greeted with applause which continued till he finally entered the rostrum and commenced his speeches. Dr. Ansari spoke extempore and audience listened to him attentively and with respect.

DR. ANSARI'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The following is the substance of the Presidential address of Dr. Ansari delivered at the Khilafat Conference:—

Dr. Ansari after thanking the Central Khilafat Committee for their signal mark of confidence in electing him as the President of the Khilafat Conference appealed for close cooperation between the different communities of India and between the Indian and Asiatic peoples. He then dealt with the rise and growth of the Khilafat movement in India. The work done during the last ttwo years in connection with the Khilafat movement had been quite satisfactory. The response of the people was very gratifying as shown by the manner in which the challenge thrown by the Government through the Karachi trial, confiscation of *Fatwa* and the wholesale application of the repressive laws was taken up. The contribution of the Mussalmans to the Khilafat, Smyrna and Angora funds and clothes for Smyrna sufferers. About 60 lakhs of rupees and several hundred bales of clothes was a record worthy of the great cause.

EFFECT OF KHILAFAT MOVEMENT.

Dealing with the effect of the Khilafat movement on the Governments of Great Britain and India and on the British public, Dr. Ansari said that in the beginning there was utter indifference, even positve hostility all round. The Government of India had characterised the Khilafat demands as unrepresentative and the agitation artificial, while the British Cabinet had openly espoused the championship of the Greek cause. The Anglo-Indian newspapers and the British press in England as well as the British public had become pronounced in their own prejudices against the Turks and the Khilafat. After some time however, the Government of India had found that it could not remain persistently blind to the gravity of the situation. Representations were sent to the Government of Britain until at last the fomous February Despa ch of the Government of India was published by Mr. Montagu. But the British Cabinet dominated by Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon had been immoveable. The only acknowledgment of the despatch had been a rebuke to the Government of India and an invitation to Mr. Montagu to resign. Later on the British public opinion has improved to some extent in favour of a just and equitable treatment of Turkey through the efforts of responsible Englishmen like Lord Islington, General Townshend, Hon. Lt.-Col. Aubry Herbert and others. Finally public feeling in England in favour of Turkey became more strong, culminating in the recent clear and unqualified declaration in the Press and from platform against war wth Turkey and unproductive commitments in the Near East. Dr. Ansari, however, deplored that despite a change in its political complexion, the attitude of the British Cabinet was still unfriendly as proved by the fact of Lord Curzon. a pronounced Turkophibe, retaining Foreign Secretaryship. Therefore, declared, Dr Ansari the Khilafat movement was successful in so far as it had achieved some of its object, and was now recognised as a potent factor to be reckoned with the settlement of the world problems concerning Islam. This record of achievement was great indeed, but still much remained to be done and he appealed to the Mussalmans to carry the movement through with unabated vigour and enthusiasm. "A little more effort with the same unabated energy and we shall have passed the closing phase of the movement and reached our goal."

PROGRAMME OF FUTURE WORK.

Discussing the programme of future work Dr. Ansari urged for pushing forward the constructive programme not as an end in itself but as a sure step for preparing the country to win the triple goal. He appealed to the Mussalmans to concentrate their efforts in raising ten lakhs of rupees for the Khilafat Fund, enrolling ten lakhs of Khilafat members and enlisting one lakh volunteers within the next four months. Dealing with national education he dealt on the foremost position of the National Muslim University of Aligarh as a seat of future Muslim culture in free and united India. In two brief years though neglected to a large extend and working against tremendous odds, it had already shown a record of work which any institution might be justly proud of. One need of the University was to secure immediate financial stability in order to enable it to thrive undisturbed by the apathy of friends and antipathy of foes. He exhorted the audience in impassioned language to immediately set to work and raise a sum of ten lakhs for the National Muslim University. He also suggested that at least Rs. 20 per month to be given to the National Muslim University by every District Khilafat Committee or a sum by every Provincial Khilafat Committee corresponding to the number of districts in each province. Dr. Ansari recommended that in the interest of the *Swadeshi* movement picketing on foreign cloth shops should be started in at least all the big centres.

QUESTION OF COUNCILS.

Coming to the absorbing question of the Councils he emphasised the futility of contesting seats. He advouated an alternative scheme of setting up a parallel polling booths during Council elections where voters sympathising with Congress should be invited to record their votes. He described how this scheme would prove more advantageous, less costly, yet more effective in boycoting the Councils.

NECESSITY OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

Emphasising the absolute necessity of Hindu-Muslim unity he declared his conviction that the formation of a homogenous and united Indian nation on the foundation of such an unity was an essential pre-requisite for the attaining *Swarajya* and more than that for retaining it. He believed that a real and lasting unity was impossible unless the Hindus and Musalmans decided to adjust their differences in a spirit liberal and yet absolutely frank and just to achieve that consummation.

INDIAN NATIONAL PACT.

He suggested the drawing up of a Indian National Pact. It should define *Swarajya* and have provisions made for safeguarding the rights of different communities especially minorities: fixing up the proportion of representation of the various communities. Small minorities to get representations in excess of their populations and these to be given from the Hindu and Muslim numbers. It should secure perfect freedom in the religious observances of the various communities and sects inhabiting India and complete respect for their religious observances and susceptibilities. It should also provide for the settlement of questions leading to differences and conflicts; for example cow-killing, Daserah, Moharram and other processions, music before mosques and shrines, under the terms of the Pact. Arbitration Boards should be appointed in each province and district for preventing communal frictions and arbitration in cases of disputes. The proposed Pact should be ratified by bodies representing peoples of all communities and sects of India that is by the Indian National Congress, the Hindu Maha Sabha, the Central Khilafat Committee and the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, together with a solemn declaration from these bodies that in case of an invasion for the conquest of India by any foreign Power, all communities and sects inhabiting India would unite to resist such an invasion of the sacred soil of their Motherland.

NEAR EASTERN QUESTION.

Dealing with the Near Eastern question, he invited the audience to the interesting study of the progressive change in the mentality of the British Foreign Office towards the Turks from pride and prejudice to simulation and cajolery brought about by the grounding power of the Kemalists. He referred to the Paris Conference of March 1920 and Yusuf Kemal's mission to secure a just and lasting peace for Turkey on the basis of the principle of self-determination which failed. He also referred to the Kemalist request to join the Genoa Conference in June of the same year and how that request was summarily rejected. Five months later on the eve of war in Anatolia Fethi Bey had been sent to Paris and London to make a last attempt to secure peace by peaceful means. His Excellency as he had declared in London had brought powerful guarantees from the Angora Government for safeguarding the rights of minorities in Turkey and all other questions incidental to the Near East. But so far as the British Government was concerned they dismissed Fethi Bey with a scant courtesy. This attitude of the British Government compared most unfavourably with the enthusiasm and goodwill of M. Poincare. Then had come the war in Anatolia and the complete collapse of the Greek army which had remained there against its own inclination at the bidding of the British Government as revealed by the Gounaris-Curzon correspondence. It was therefore, natural for Great Britain that it should at least save the remnant of the Greek armies by the Allies occupying Smyrna prior to handing it over to the Kemalists. Dr. Ansari then dealt with the Bellicose statement of the British Cabinet issued in September and their attempt to send the fiery Cross round the Dominions and the Balkan States and the miserable failure of their warmongering efforts. He expressed satisfaction at the strong anti-war agitation in England aroused by the Cabinet's warlike manifesto and the bold front showed by India against any pandering to Mr. Lloyd George on the Philhellenic caprice. He contrasted the attitude of Great Britain at the fall of its prestige to its own Government.

INTRIGUES AT MUDANIA.

He then dealt with the intrigues at the Mudania Conference to deprive the Kemalists of the just fruits of their great victory and the philibustering attitude of General Harrington which failed to frighten the Turks. He praised the spirit of patience and fair mindedness shown by the Turks in accepting the terms of armistice inspite of being victors and in the face of grave provocations.

LYING PROPAGANDA.

Referring to the lying propaganda designed to attribute atrocities to the Turks especially the sack of Smyrna the speaker declared that the joint statement of Miss Allen and Miss Billings of the American Relief Committee, the interview granted to the Anatolian News Agency by Mr. Gillespie the head of the American Relief Committee, the speech of Lord St. Davids the Chairman of the Smyrna—Aidin Railway, the inquiry regarding the Smyrna fires made by the French High Commissioner at Constantinople, French Consul-General at Smyrna and Admiral Rumesnit and the statements published by many other responsible men in no way prejudiced in favour of the Turks, told a different tale and proved on the other hand, if fresh proofs were needed, that the charges levelled against the Turks should in reality have been laid at the doors of the so-called civilised and persecuted Greeks and Armenians.

LLOYD GEORGE'S MANCHESTER SPEECH.

He next commented on Mr. Lloyd George' Manchester speech revealing old British designs against Turkey and characterised it as the last desperate attempt of a desperate man to prevent his fond hopes from being dashed to the ground by his own victims. The chorus of disapproval with which this hysterical outburst was received proved how the English nation had become war weary. Lloyd George's virtual dismissal from office was the only possible answer that could be given to his sabre rattling; but said the speaker the change in the Ministry had not unfortunately effected any substantial change in policy of the British Government. The new Premier's non-committal reply regarding the Near East and evacuation of Palestine and Mesopotamia notwithstanding strong public opinion in favour of complete change in policy was to be greatly regretted. Lord Curzon's retention of the Foreign Secretaryship was a further cause for grave concern.

LAUSANNE CONFERENCE.

Referring to Lausanne Conference the speaker greatly deplored the inability of M. Franklin Bouillon to represent France owing to the continued violent and evidently inspired campaign in the English Press against him and his policy. Lord Curzon with his well-known anti-Turkish tendencies was dominating the Allies and, therefore, it would be too much to expect the Conference to be swayed only by considerations of reason and justice. The Muslim demands, the speaker observed, were too wellknown to require any repetition. He, however, uttered a warning that the Muslims would not rest unless in addition to the satisfactory settlement of the Turkish question the entire Jazirat-ul-Arab was completely freed from non-Muslim control and the Khalifa's wardership of the Holy Places was restored.

FLIGHT OF EX-SULTAN.

Dealing with the flight of the ex-Sultan Dr. Ansari described how Wahiuddin Effendi had been sacrificing since the armistice of his county and religion to sheer selfishness. He had coerced his Ministers into signing the inquitous Treaty of Sevres and would have complacently confirmed the doom of his country and religion had not the Nationalists fled and established themselves in Angora; thereby placing the ratification of the treaty out of his reach. He had done all this for his self interest, at the instance of the Allies, for he had been too weak to oppose them. Even then the Kemalists had no intention of deposing him and had to do so only when he attempted to weaken the Turkish cause at Lausanne by deciding to send another delegation from Constantinople. For his misfortunes he had to thank himself and so far as the Mussalmans of the world were concerned his objectionable deeds were an open book to them and they d'd 'ot feel sorry for him at all. The ex-Shaikhul Islam who had declared Mustafa Kemal, the successor of Islam and Turkey, as a renegade and in conjunction with whom the ex-Sultan would have had Mustafa Kemal punished with the help of the so-called Khilafat army had also taken refuge with others in the hospitable British embassy and then in Malta. These people said Dr. Ansari would be utilized by the interested propagandists to alienate Muslim sympathies from the Kemalists, but they all knew too well about the *bona fides* of these persons and their sponsors to be deceived by them.

ACCESSION OF SULTAN ABDUL MAJID

Speaking about the accession of Sultan Abdul Majid Effindi as the Sultan-Khalifa Dr. Ansari observed with satisfaction that the old practice of chosing Sultan-Khalifa only on account of his intrinsii merits was restored. Referring to the capital that had been ingeniously sought to be made out of the new Angora Constitution by representing it as having separated the Sultanate from the Khilafat, Dr. Ansari remarked at the outset that the news had been from quarters intensely interested in discrediting the Kemalists. So many sensational untruths inspired from these quarter had been inflicted on the Mussalmans of India and for that matter the world of Islam that no faith could be put in their version of the constitution which it was significant had always only vaguely been referred to and sent out in full obedience to the religious injunctions by the Kemalists as shewn by their prohibition laws, was a guarantee that they would not go against religious commandments. News roming from uninterested quarters however vague, shewed that the Angora Constitution aimed only at making the Sultan a constitutional monarch. Although the full text of the constitution was not in their their possession, yet the speaker had no doubt in his own midn that constitutional sovereignty was nearer the fact than the vaticanisation of the Khalifat as ingeniously suggested by interested sources. The law of Islam also sanctioned the relegation of authority to Ministers by the Sultan-Khalifa and constitutional monarchy was, therefore, strictly in accordance with *Shariat*. Lord Curzon on the supposition that the constitution militated against the Islamic laws had tauntingly asked the Mussalmans what they would do. Mussalmans believed the Kemalists to be completely loyal to religion and they did not treat this kind of propaganda against the Kemalists seriously. Dr. Ansari assured Lord Curzon on behalf of Indian Mussalmans that if even such a thing as separating the Sultanate from the Khilafat happened Mussalmans would remember their duty without a cue from him. If Turks made a mistake the Mussalmans would do all to get it rectified, but not with his Lordship's aid. Lord Curzon's anti-Turkish attempts at cheating a division was foredoomed to failure because the common misfortune had brought about a wonderful solidarity among the Muslim all over the word. There was not a Muslim country or Colony that had not shown its active for the Turks in one way or other and not been heartily pleased at the great success of the Kemalists. The universal rejoicings all the world over at the Kemalists' victories should act Dr. Ansari, advised as a sufficient object-lesson to those who fondly dream of divisions.

NEED OF PAN-ASIATIC MOVEMENT.

Dr. Ansari then dealt at great length on the urgent need of a Pan-Asiatic movement to bring about solidarity among the peoples and countries of Asia with a view to rescuing them from the political and economic bondage of Europe. He suggested that missions should be sent on behalf of India to establish friendly relation with peoples of different Asiatic countries and missions elected by the representative institutions of the people not necessarily Governments of these countries should be invited to send their own mission to India for the same purpose. Then agencies representing the peoples of India should be established in those countries which in their turn should have agencies representing their nations in India and other countries. A plenary session of the Asiatic Federation might be held at a suitable place, preferably in India, at the time of the annual sessions of the Indian National Congress. He then detailed the advantages that would accrue from this Asiatic Federation to India and the different communities comprising the Indian nation, and appealed to the country to give the lead in the matter. In conclusion he made a stirring appeal to the Mussalmans and other peoples of India for the speedy completion of the Angora Aeroplane Fund.

REFLECTIONS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

GAYA, Dec. 26.

The President's speech lasted more than two hours and a quarter. Throughout there was a full house and the address was listened to with close attention. After ably arguing the case for entry into Councils, he said he was not aware of the injunctions of any religion against entering the Councils with a view either to mend them or end them but that the Khilafat must answer that question with such assistance as they may obtain from the Ulema. It is needless to point out, he continued, that should the Ulema come to the conclusion that under the present circumstances it would be an offence against their religion to enter the Councils the Congress should unhesitatingly accept their decision, because no work in this country towards the attainment of Swaraj is possible without the hearty co-operation of both Hindus and Mussulmans. If this statement of Mr. Das reveals his considered opinion then it may be taken that the controversy regarding the Council entry is at an end, at any rate, for the time being, because the Ulema, as I have already wired, have decided against it. Perhaps Mr. Das must not have been aware of the Ulema's decision. Otherwise surely he need not have continued to make out a strong case in favour of Council entry, unless one is to assume that his able advocacy was in the circumstances additional spade-work for the future.

On the whole the President's address was a masterly contribution to current political literature in India, especially his brilliant legal thesis on the course of the struggle for freedom in England. One might, however, wish that he had not taken so entirely a pessimistic view of the history of the French Revolution but applied those very lessons, especially to the age of paper and bankrupt treasuries and inflated currencies to prove the need for disciplining our masses with a view to their ultimately being prepared against all contingencies and avoid the excesses into which the undisciplined masses whose holy anger had been aroused but not been directed to proper channels, fell in France. When Mr. Das concluded his interesting and thoughtful address and made a stirring peroration, he was accorded a tremendous applause.

QUESTION OF COUNCIL ENTRY.

WEAKENED BY ULEMA'S DECISION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

GAYA, Dec. 27.

The question of Council entry still continues to engage some attention. Obviously this controversy will continue with vigour as it seems that the question debated in the Congress Subjects C in view, perhaps, of the Ulema's yesterday. The President of the Cong made the final verdict on the controver pendent now on the decision of the Kh Conference which does not seem strange a that intransigents from the U. P. and Cen Provinces are determined to keep up a futi but bitter controversy in utter disregard all canons of expediency or fairplay. Mr. Zahur Ahmed, member of the All-India Committee and member of the Khilafat Enquiry Committee who wrote a minute of dissent advocating contesting elections as opposed to entry into Councils is the leading protagonist from the U. P. among the Muslims, of a mental attitude that is hardly distinguishable from that of a faddist. Without implying discourtesy to him whose enthusiam is worthy of a better than and not so forlorn a cause as contesting elections, I may say Mr. Zahur Ahmed has made a fetish of his case. Members from the Central Provinces especially from the Marathi Districts who have been elated by the decision of Mr. Das against the No-Change Party in dispute regarding the validity of elections to the All-India Congress Committee appear to be aggressive in the advocacy of Council entry and they are in no mood to be bound down by the decision of the Ulema of India and I daresay even of the Khilafat Conference should the latter decide against it as is almost certain. One thing, however, is clear that the controversy re Council entry may now be taken as good as settled so far as the Congress is concerned. The position of the No-Change Party has considerably been reinforced by the decision of the Ulema and the exponents of entry into Councils now no longer speak in their old spirit of cocksureness which is certainly a distinct gain. The feeling is common here that something must be done towards preparing the country for Civil Disobeditnce, but the cry is not for launching Mass Civil Disobedience immediately while Individual Civil Dsobedence is favoured almost on all hands.

PROMINENT VISITORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GAYA, Dec. 26.

The Indian National Congress opened its 37th Session at 2 this afternoon. The delegates and visitors from all parts of India packed to overflow the huge pandal opposite Swarajyapuri. The address delivered by the Chairman Reception Committee and the President elect disagreed fundamentally both in their diagnoises of the present situation and measures to meet it; but strangely enough both agreed in pinning their faith exclusively to autonomous village organisations as offering the only true foundation for Swarajya. Mr. Das' theory of the Government was the autonomous local organisotions as in the ancient days and their gradual integration into one living harmonious whole. He opposed the Parliamentary Government as prevailed in Europe on the ground of its being a middle class bureaucracy and not democracy. Great enthusiasm prevailed in the pandal but cheers on arrival of the well known Congress leaders were comparatively few and less rapturous than in previous years. But the arrival of Mrs. Gandhi was particularly greeted with loud cries of Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai.

The pandal was made of khaddar and no chairs or benches provided so that all have to squat. Delegates and the visitors were dressed in Khaddar. The paintings and photos of Mahatma Gandhi were, hung at almost all the prominent places and just above the President's seat was seen a full sized painting of Mahatma Gandhi overhanging which was the motto "undeterred by repression push on towards your goal." Among the numerous other mottos those which attracted particular attention were "To conquer by soul force is to conquer like a God. To conquer by brute force is to conquer like a beast. "Remember Jallianwalla bagh." A large number of ladies and Kisan delegates attended. A separate gallery was provided for the purdah nashin ladies. About one thousand released political prisoners were present.

Prominent among those present on the dais were: Pundit Malaviya, Pundit Motilal Nehru, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar, Mr. Dharnidhar, Dr. Ansari, Dr. Mahmud, Mr. Bishun Parshad, Mr. Baidyanath Singh, Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, Rajendra Proshad, Rajagopalachari, Mazharul Huk Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Lala Dunichand, S. E. Stokes, J. E. Sen Gupta, Akil Chandra Dutta, Rangaswami Iyengar, Abhyankar, S. Satyamurthi, F. Abbas Tyabjee, K. Santaram, C. S. Ranga Iyer, S. N. Holidar Nirmol Chandra, M. R. Jayker, Munshi Mahas-e-m Prasad, Prof. Teja Singh, K. Natarajan and S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mrs. Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Hosrat Mohani, Mrs. Das, Mrs. Nehru and Messrs. Chanderhansi Sahay, Anugraha Narsin Sinha, Sardar Gurbur Singh and Vallabhai. Three delegates from Durban (South Africa) were also present.

DEPARTURES FROM FORMALITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GAYA, Dec. 26.

The proceedings commenced with national songs after which Baboo Brijkishore Prasad, Chairman of the Reception Committee delivered his address in Hindi for about half an hour. No messages of support and sympathy were read nor were any speeches delivered formally electing Mr. Das as President—two important departures from the routine of the Congress proceedings during the last 36 years.

Mr. Brijkishore Prasad after concluding his address stated that Mr. C. R. Das would next deliver his speech. Mr. Das advanced to rostrum amid the cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai." and read out his address covering 25 printed foolscap pages in bold and clear

(Continued on next page.)

...L OF COUNCIL ENTRY.

...AL CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

...DIRECT ROAD TO SWARAJ.

...OVER MASSES AND BEND GOVT. TO PEOPLE'S WILL.

BABU BRIJ KISHORE PRASAD'S APPEAL FOR UNITY.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

GAYA, Dec. 26.

The following is the concluding portion of the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress:—

Now with your permission, I would like to make a few observations on the question of Council entry. But before I do so, I am constrained to observe with pain that there are some left untouched and who have failed to imbibe the message of Mahatma Gandhi. Gentlemen, are our revered leaders to be treated with contumely because they have expressed themselves in favour of going to the Councils. Are they to be exluminated because they do not see eye to eye with us on this particular question. I had heard in Calcutta and the perusal of daisy newspapers only serves to confirm the information that some gentlemen who are opposed to Council entry have taken to vilifying our leaders and other workers who hold different views on this question. For myself, I can not conceive of a more abominable conduct. Friends, don't flatter yourselves that you continue to be great patriots while they have proved faithless to the best interests of the country. I feel no hesitation in saying that you have shown by your conduct that your professed allegiance to the principle of Non-Co-operation is but a pretence, and you are not worthy enough to have the privilege of touching the feet of these distinguished servants of the nation. I would also avail myself of this opportunity to emphasise that our attitude even towards those who are avowedly opposed to our movement should be one of love and esteem. Honesty, truth and wisdom are not the monopoly on Non-Co-operators. It behoves you to listen to all those who think differently from you on any knotty question with special attention and respect, and to calmly and dispassionately consider their view-points for the sake of the country, which you love. Pray do not be intolerant if you exhibit an attitude of intolerance and self-sufficiency in your relations with others. Rest assured that our entire work will come to naught.

COUNCIL ENTRY.

Now let us consider the utility, if any, of entering the Councils or standing for election. Some of our revered leaders and Co-workers are of the opinion that as the country is not prepared for Civil Disobedience and there is a general depression among the workers, and consequent slackening in the Congress work a fresh stimulant must be discovered in these circumstances. They believe that an attempt to capture the Councils will provide the needed stimulus and the country, also, will in this way get an opportunity of working to Civil Disobedience which will finally end in the establishment of Swaraj. It is, also, said that the election to the Councils will necessitate going to villages and that will enable us to work the constructive programme of Non-Co-operation. In my opinion this process of reasoning is based on incorrect premises. I have just told you that there is no lack of enthusiasm amongst the masses. The number of workers has undoubtedly dwindled, but even now we can secure the services of many willing and selfless workers who will be prepared to work in village in those provinces where there is no dearth of money as is Gujarat where the work is proceeding with the usual vigour. I have already pointed out to you that without fulfilling the constructive programme we cannot expect to command the unfailing support and sympathy of the masses nor can we successfully embark upon a campaign of Civil Disobedience. In some provinces this programme, as I have observed before, has not been tried at all and yet it is being seriously contended that the people have no faith in it or that it will take a long time to attain Swaraj through this means.

ADVANCING CONSTRECTIVE PROGRAMME.

Now let us examine how far entry into the Councils or contesting elections to them will help and advance the work before us. It is said that in the course of their election campaign the workers will have an occasion to proceed to the villages and thereby get an opportunity of working the constructive programme. I have already told you that to successfully carry out that programme flying visits to villages will not do; but that it is essential that the workers must go and live amongst the people. It passes my comprehension why they should not at once be-take themselves to villages but chose to wait for the appearance of a pretext in Council elections to go and work the constructive programme. The chief preoccupation of the people visiting rural areas for purposes of election with their friends and agents will naturally be canvassing of votes; and be it remembered that when you stand for election your opponents will not be sitting idle. They may very likely count upon the resources and the influence of the bureaucracy in their contest with you for full one year. The poor voter will continue to be a mute and helpless victim to this party warfare. May I ask you what work of construction can possibly be done in these circumstances. In my opinion instead of being a help, the Council elections will be a real hindrance to the furtherance of the constructive programme. As a matter of fact the work of this nature will be rendered absolutely impossible. Therefore if you do not allow a diversion of your energies into this channel and vigorously prosecute the constructive programme you will soon be able to claim a record of solid and substantial work to your credit and will succeed in winning over the masses to your side and also be in a position to strengthen the organisations to which I have already referred. That is the direct road to Swaraj. There is every likelihood that the Council elections may breed strife in the ranks of the Congressman themselves. So many will offer themselves for election that one may be pardoned for entertaining a genuine apprehension that they may ultimately begin to fight among themselves. The Congress committees are not yet strong enough to enforce rigorous discipline among the members. You know how our people begin to quarrel and go the length of forming factions even in matters of election to the offices of the President, Vice-President, Secretaries of the various Congress Committees as also in the election to the All India Congress Committee. Such disputes hamper the work of the Congress. The British are a most diplomatic people. You know that whenever some question of war or peace arises in any part of the world. England, although she may have absolutely no interest in the matter, assumes the role of the sole custodian of the interests of humanity and civilisation and intrudes herself upon the parties and whichever of them may win or lose she never fails to make out something for herself by way of brokerage. The Council is a peculiar institution. Almost all the highest officials of the land are members of it. All their endeavours are directed towards one end. There is nothing to wonder at it when we remember that the bureaucracy does not scruple to do anything to keep its hold on the country by throwing tempting baits of Governorship, Executive Councillorship Ministership, Presidentship of the Councils, Secretaryship., Judgeship of the High Court, District Court, Judgeship and other offices high and low and even by holding out prospects of appointments to their friends and relations. They try to entrap our countrymen. This process goes on from day to day and yet we knowingly allow ourselves to be caught in them. It is at the dinner table, in the garden parties and in the Council Chamber where they meet us at close quarter that they try to throw their spell over us. Therefore it is advisable to avoid such points of contact. As far as practicable some of our friends enquire if the Non-Co-operation movement has not made us strong enough to resist such temptations. The reply to that is that we continue to be human beings even now; and Non-Co-operation has not transformed us into angels. We have just seen how during the last elections to the various Congress Committees disputes occurred on purely personal grounds resulting at some places in utter dislocation of Congress work. Some gentlemen are of the opinion that at the present moment the Government does not pay any heed to the members of the Councils because it is known that they do not truly represent their constituencies and that the masses and the country are not with them. But when leaders like Deshbandhu Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru and others enter the Council with the nation at their back they will be able to dictate their terms to the Government. In his speech at Calcutta, Mr. Jayakar advanced this argument and I know that many of us not quite realising its fallacy were deeply impressed with it. You will kindly notice that this argument is based on the assumption that the people and the country are with us and, therefore, the Government is bound to listen to what we say. I have already observed that Swaraj is an impossibility so long as we fail to take the masses with us and that we must work the constructive programme for that consummation. To work with the masses to awaken them to political consciousness and to make them fearless and independent is one of the essential features of that programme. As I have said above if we succeed in building up our organisations from the lowest to the highest unit and thus link the masses with ourselves it will not be at all necessary to go to the Councils. We shall be able to bend the Government to our will without having had to enter the Council Chamber. It is because I am anxious that we should carry the people with us that I have ventured to lay stress on the urgency of concentrating our entire efforts on the fulfilment of the constructive programme. Organise the country, go to villages, work with people and teach them how to work. Make your Congress Committees from the Village Panchayet upwards to the All India Congress Committee living, working and powerful institutions. That is "real work to be done for the attainment of Swaraj; therefore, let this controversy about Councils cease to distract our thoughts and energies and let us devote ourselves wholeheartedly to this work. Otherwise all that has been done so far will be spoiled and Swaraj will begin to recede from our vision and we shall be relegated to the position from where we had started.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Now look at it from another standpoint. Suppose you are returned to the Council. What do you propose to do there? Some friends say that they will not take the oath of allegiance. Their seats will in due course be declared vacant. But they will again stand, get themselves elected and then again refuse to take oath. This argument, if I may say so, is childish. Do you seriously think that thoe who run the machinery of administration are so easily gullible? They can at once frame rules making it obligatory on a candidate to take oath of allegiance in some shape or other. Before he is allowed to stand as such they can make further rules preventing your entry into Councils. Over and above this are you and your voters endowed with sufficient wealth and energy to keep yourselves constantly engaged in this perpetual strife. Now let us consider the case of those who are prepared to take the oath of allegiance. If they are returned in a minority all their labours will have been in vain. It remains to be seen how far they can hope to be returned in a majority, to be in such an overwhelming majority as to be able to prevent the formation of a quorum is to expect the impossible. Because under the present constitution of these Councils the number of official and Non-official members appointed by the Government is larger than the number required to form a quorum. Now let us see if you can have a fair working majority. Take any Council by way of illustration.

The number of the official and the non-official members nominated by the Government and those returned from the special electorates such as the mining, planting commerce, European and that of the landholders which is mainly composed of big Maharajas and Talukdars is a little less than half of the total number. For example, in this province there are 103 members. Of these 46 are either nominees of the Government or elected by special constituencies referred to above. Thus there are only 57 seats which are open to us and our Moderate friends. It is just likely that the bureaucracy might stretch its helping hands to the party opposing us. But let us assume that they will do nothing of the kind. Do you think that of these 57 seats our opponents will not get even 16. My personal belief is we shall not be able to capture more than 40 seats at the highest. You can very well realise now what sort of a working majority it will be. Those gentlemen who stated an their examination before the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee that if the Congress sanctioned entry into the Councils they would easily command a majority were perhaps thinking only of a majority amongst the elected members of the Council and not in the Council itself.

But I will concede for a moment that you will have a working majority to start with.

OPPOSING ALL MEASURES.

You propose to oppose every measure that may be introduced in the Council. Have you ever thought of the consequences that will flow from such a course of conduct. The Government will continue to function through certification and vetoes. They will not experience the slightest difficulty in carrying on the administration. As a matter of fact their path will be rendered smoother. They can afford to go on without these Councils. To say that this action of the Government will lower them in the estimation of the civilised world and will draw sympathy of other free peoples to this country in its struggle for freedom is really to confess blissful ignorance. We are a nation of slaves. All independent nations look down upon us with contempt. As a matter of fact we are not reckoned among human beings. We cannot, therefore, entertain any hope of sympathy from them. We have to work out our own salvation. If you go on opposing all good and bad measures in the Councils you will create a strange situation in the country. The masses are incapable of appreciating your high philosophy. Suppose a measure dealing with the rights of the tenants and beneficial to them is brought before the Council or some question about the construction of a Hindu temple or a Moslem Mosque, is raised in conformity with he wishes of a particular community concerned. You are bound by your principles to oppose it. But believe me this action on your part will inevitably produce undesirable effect on the people and they will at once conclude that you have lost balance of your mind.

APPEAL FOR UNITY.

I do not propose to say anything further on this question. But I would take the liberty of making a personal appeal to you in this connection. When the proposal relating to the entry into the Councils is debated in this House you will please listen to arguments advanced on either side with respect and attention and give them your best consideration. You will not show the slightest discourtesy to any one or indulge in noisy demonstrations. Above all it is of utmost importance that whatever decision the Congress arrives at must be ungrudgingly and unreservedly accepted by the country and all controversies, thereafter, must cease. We should become more united than ever. The times are critical and the enemy is powerful and wary. I assure you gentlemen, on behalf of people of my province that the decision of the Congress will be loyally accepted and followed by them. Whatever the judgment of the Congress might be we shall never allow ourselves to be elated or disheartened. If the Congress resolves in favour of entering Councils those of us who believe in the efficacy of the constructive programme and look upon it as the true road to Swaraja will divide the work under the supervision of Congress and devote their whole attention to carrying out that programme and those who are in favour of entry into Councils following the lead of the Congress will seek election and give a trial to their programme from inside the Council Chamber. We shal never hamper them in their work. That is to say like two brothers we shall continue to be two active limbs of the Congress organisations. If the Congress records its judgments against the Council entry. I shall beseech my friends who are to-day advocating this change in the programme to forget the present controversy and to earnestly apply themselves to the constructive work. I assure them that they will soon realise from their personal experience that that is the real work which will ultimately secure freedom of the country.

In concluding, the Chairman referred to Mahatma's endeavour to secure proceedings to be conducted in Hindustani and appealed to the audience to conduct their deliberations in that language as far as possible.

GOA MIRACLES,

(Associated Press.)

NOVA GOA, Dec. 27.

Many miraculous stories have been spread. Several men are stated to have been cured of their serious diseases. One man had his wrist fractured but at the touch of the Saint Xavier he restored strength in the wrist. A blind Parsi girl from Bombay recovered her eyesight by kissing the body of the Saint. Pilgrims are still pouring in large numbers to the city.

NEED OF PAN-ASIATIC MOVEMENT.

(Continued from previous page.)

voice lasting for two hours and a half. The audience listened to the address throughout with perfect calmness even when Mr. Das profounded his views on the council entry questions-views which were generally understood to be against those of a majority of the delegates and visitors present. But whether this calmness was an indication of the acceptance of his views or was a mere act of courtesy remains to be seen. The Subjects Committee met shortly after the Congress was adjourned. The Congress will meet again to-morrow afternoon while the Khilafat Conference will open to-morrow morning.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

GAYA, Dec. 26.

The Congress Subjects Committee met this evening for nearly 2 hours when the order of business to be brought forward in the Congress to-morrow was drafted and agreed upon. As regards the question of Council entry several members gave notices of their draft resolutions and some amendments. These will be discussed in the Subjects Committee meeting to-morrow evening.

YESTERDAY'S CONGRESS SESSION.

CONGRATULATORY RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

GAYA, Dec. 27.

The Congress met this afternoon to pass five resolutions which have emerged from the Subjects Committee. The attendance of visitors was slightly larger than yesterday. The proceedings as usual commenced with national songs, after which the following resolution was put from the chair and passed the entire audience standing:

"This Congress places on record its grateful appreciation of the services of Mahatma Gandhi to the cause of India and humanity by his message of peace and truth, and reiterates its faith in the principle of non-violent non-cooperation inaugurated by him for the enforcement of the rights of the people of India."

The following two resolutions were also put and adopted without any dissentient:—

"This Congress places on record its profound appreciation of the services rendered to the national cause by all those brave citizens who have suffered in pursuance of the programme of voluntary suffering, and who in accordance with the Congress advice without offering any defence or bail, served and are serving various periods of imprisonments, and calls upon the nation to keep alive this spirit of sacrifice, and to maintain unbroken the struggle for freedom."

"This Congress records with pride and admiration its appreciation of the unexampled bravery of the Akali martyrs and the great noble example of non-violence set by them for the benefit of the whole nation."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu then moved the resolution congratulating Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

CONGRATULATIONS TO KEMAL.

VEXED QUESTION OF COUNCIL ENTRY.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

GAYA, Dec. 27.

Mrs. Naidu in moving the resolution, congratulating Mustafa Kemal and the Turkish nation paid a generous tribute to the Turkish nationalism and its brilliant leader and said that Indians in India were bound hand and foot with the freedom of Turkey. Her speech aroused the greatest enthusiast.

Sirdar Dansingh seconded and Mr. Hariharvottam Rao supported the resolution.

Mr. Shivprasad Gupta moved his amendment for the substitution of "foreign" for "non-Muslim" and it was apparent from his speech that at the bottom of his amendment there was some ulterior motive.

Babu Bhagwandas seconded the amendment.

Hakim Ajmal Khan opposed the amendment and explained the whole position in regard to the need for non-Muslim as opposed to foreign control.

Hakim Sahib was accorded enthusiastic reception, as he entered the rostrum and when he urged rejection of the amendment, he was greeted with applause. As regards the amendment which stood in the names of Mr. R. Venkatram and Mr. Zahur Ahmed, it was withdrawn at the request of Mrs. Naidu, who, in her reply, accepted the spirit of the amendment and explained how it was the duty of the whole of India to help the Turkish nation in all possible ways.

The third amendment which as an interpolation after the resolution had been adopted by the Subjects Committee and was objected to on that ground automatically fell through and the original resolution was carried unanimously.

After this Risaldar Anupsinghji was permitted to say a few words, and it appears that he pleaded in his own language for the betterment of the lot of underpaid sepoys, and he himself renounced his pension for distinguished services in the Indian Army.

The resolution about boycott was put off till to-morrow and the Congress then adjourned till to-morrow at 1 p.m.

COUNCIL ENTRY.

The question of Council Entry has not been reached still, and it does not appears whether it will be reached by to-morrow.

The Subjects Committee is sitting and it would be no breach of confidence to say that the question is being debated where there is a large number of propositions more or less supplementary of the official draft pleading for contesting elections.

The only amendment is that proposed by Mr. Rajagopalacharia to the effect that the Congress do advise that no Congress man shall stand as candidate for any of the Councils and that all voters do abstain from voting for any candidate offering himself as such in disregard of the Congress advice. It seems from various talks prevalent in camps that Pandit Motilal and some of his friends are determined to run counter, if necessary, to the decision of the Congress and contest elections even if they are in a minority and run an independent party so long as that party does not act in the name of the Congress and do not use the Congress funds. I believe members from the Central Provinces are entirely on the side of Pandit Motilal Though it is clear that this section is in a hopeless minority some people, like Malaviya, seem still to think that some working compromise can be effected between the obviously irreconcilable views. I doubt very much if the Congress is in a mood to listen to any overtures which detract from the fundamentals of the Congress programme. Developments are awaited with intense interest, and I expect the next 24 hours will clear the situation altogether. The decision of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema has already gone far to disperse the clouds of doubt.

"The Urdu Khilafat Daily," the organ of the Central Khilafat Committee is prohibited by the order of the Burma Government, in Burma.

SUBJECTS WITNESSING AGAINST THE STATE.

UNFAIR MOVE BY ALLIES.

ISMET HITS BACK HARD.

ARE ARMENIANS TO BE HEARD?

THEN INDIANS AND EGYPTIANS MUST BE HEARD TOO!

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE, Dec. 26, 3-10 p.m.

After two days' rest because of the festival the Conference resumed discussions to-day. The opening of its labours was marked by an incident of which it is difficult to forsee the consequence, unless the Allies abandon their tactics which consist in raising difficulties on the question of the Minorities, in order to induce Turkey to yield on other questions interesting them more directly. I have already said that in the last session of the Sub-Committee the Allies mooted the question of admitting Armenian and Bulgarian delegations, and that the Turkish representative raised objections. Now in Tuesday's 'order' *ud jour* it was communicated to the Turkish delegation that the Allies are going back on their decision. This attitude caused a note of protest to be handed in, in which the Turkish delegation makes it known that if, in spite of the clearly defined attitude of the Turkish delegation, the Sub-Committee insists on wishing to hear Armenian and Bulgarian delegations, the Turks cannot admit that the session will have an official character, nor that the statements that may be made in it shall be recorded in the official proceedings. From the official point of view and that of the Turkish delegation the session would be considered as null and void. "The Conference comprises two negotiating parties," says the note, one composed of the Allies the other of Turkey. Therefore a meeting in which the Turkish delegation did not take part could not be considered an official session of the Conference. If in spite of repeated logical arguments, the Allies insist upon receiving not only Bulgars but also Armenians —the delegation formed by these last being composed of Turkish subjects to enter into contact with such a delegation would be equivalent to employing subjects of a State against that State. Any initative or step in that direction would have the consequence of encouraging us to suspect the assurances which have been lavished on us with regard to safeguards for our rights of sovereignty. Besides it is not useless to inquire what can possibly be the official character of the Armenians who are invited and of what Government they claim to be representatives. The existing Armenian State has settled by treaty with Turkey all the points at issue between the two countries. As Lord Curzon has himself declared, the Armenians addressing themselves to the Conference are private personalities who are equally in opposition to the Republic of Erivan. The Sub-Committee of the Minorities is assuming a form beyond the customary scope of its deliberations. The Turkish delegation, therefore, thinks itself justified in not taking part in such meetings. In case the principle of hearing all the private personalities who claim to be delegated by their respected nations should be accepted, the Delegation of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey would have the honour to propose, on the same footing that the delegations from the populations of Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Irak, India, Tunis, Tripoli and of the Muslim minorities of Yugo-Slavia, Roumania, Bulgaria, and Greece, as well as the delegates of Ireland, who are constantly applying to it (i.e. Turkish delegation) to make their legitimate claims heard before the Conference should be given admission and a hearing.

MINORITIES' SUB-COMMISSION.

HEARING ARMENIANS' REPRESENTATIVES.

Lausanne.—The Minorities' sub-commission to-day unofficially heard the representatives of the Armenians and the Bulgarians state their case notwithstanding fresh Turkish representations in form of a Note addressed to Lord Curzon protesting against this. The Turks contended that nobody is entitled officially to represent the Armenians and if these were heard delegations from Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Iraq, India, Tunis, Tripoli and even Ireland ought to be heard.—Reuter.

ARABS AND TURKISH RULE.

KING HUSSEIN'S NOTE TO LORD CURZON.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Lausanne.—It is understood that Lord Curzon has replied to the Note lately addressed to him on behalf of the King of the Hedjaz by Dr. Najiassil, special envoy of King Hussein. Lord Curzon declares that the British Government will make its best endeavours to secure the continued freedom of the Arabs from Turkish rule. The Note is a long document and urges that the promises of the Allies to King Hussein shall be carried out. He emphasises that King Hussein is anxious to receive the required assurance as early as possible.

In an interview with Reuter Dr. Najiassil said he was gratified at the result of his visit to Lausanne; Lord Curzon's reply was encouraging and he hoped that the political situation would be cleared up as early as possible, enabling King Hussein to develop the country for the benefit of the whole Moslem world. Meanwhile, conditions in Hedjaz regarding Holy Places was better than it had been for centuries and the splendid pilgrimmage this year was excellent testimony to the efforts of the Arab Government.

"ONLY INFORMALLY HEARD,"

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Lausanne.—The Turkish protest against the Minorities Sub-Commission hearing the Armenians and the Bulgarians has no point, inasmuch as, they were informally heard by the delegates of inviting Powers only.—Reuter.

"FOR SECURING PEACE"

COL. LAWRENCE ENLISTS IN ARMY IN DISGUISED NAME.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The "Daily Express" states that Colonel T. E. Lawrence, an authority on the Middle East, has enlisted in the British Army under another name with the object of securing peace and quiet, in which to write a book on his experiences.—Reuter.

HOW TO EXTINGUISH ALLIED DEBTS.

A BADKER'S SUGGESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Washington.—The famous banker Otto Khan has written a letter to Senator Smoot, of the Debt Funding Commission, strongly advocating the cancellation of a portion of the allied debts or a reduction of interest on them. He suggests with regard to Great Britain the creation of an annual sinking fund of from three-quarters to one per cent which will extinguish the debt in forty-seven years, also that the interest on debt shall be two per cent for the first eight years increasing by one-half per cent every eight years.

FORECAST OF GRAVE EVENTS.

Senator McCormick who has just returned from Europe forecasts the possibility of very grave events before the winter ends if the Allies do not settle the reperations question.

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THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

Mr. H. J. Gillespie in the course of an article in "Foreign Affairs" in the mail week, writes as under:—

The triumph of the Fascisti—amazing to those who were unacquainted with the essence of Fascismo and with the corruption of the political body in Italy—was due, more than anything else, to the intensity and vigour with which they did things. The things they did may have been admirable or damnable, according to the colour of one's views and of one's shirt; but until they arrived, the only thing that any Italian did with any vigour was to talk. And the people were sick to death of talk.

Whether it be the breaking of a strike, or the "instruction" of a Socialist Town Council, or the beating of a drum—all, possibly, very reprehensible practices the Fascista does the next job to his hand with determination and *elan*. He is going to see the thing through and hitherto he always has.

The state of Italy has become such that, as Mussolini said, all problems had long been solved on paper. The land smoked with the ideologies of reconstruction. Meanwhile the bread of Italy remained very scarce and bad, and the rate of exchange became steadily worse. Out of this state of affairs arose a body of men who did not ask for power that they might do something, but went and did things and then declared, with unmistakable if quite unconstitutional gestures, that they proposed to take all the powers of the State and continue to do things. And behold! the revolution was over. Very wisely the King decided that such a revolution was preferable to a civil war, especially as it appeared that all the warriors were on the same side.

WHAT ARE THE FASCISTI?

For it is ridiculous to pretend: (a) That the Fascisti are mere youths of hooligans; (b) that there are not several hundreds of thousands of them actually enrolled in the legions; (c) that they are not drawn from every class of the community; (d) that they have not the sympathy and support, not only of the bourgeoisie, but of the vast majority of the common people, at least in Northern Italy.

The Fascisti may be reactionary, a white or black terror, a portent to democracy, the inaugurators of a new imperialism, in fact bogeys of half a dozen wellknown patterns, but the fact remains that they have seized the power of the Italian State with the approval and goodwill of the vast majority of their countrymen and Fascismo stands as the most vital and interesting movement in Europe to-day.

What then will Mussolini do with it? What is his programme?

In attempting to answer those questions it is as well to remember that he is at the same time a realist and an opportunist. He suspects the "Long View"—or at any rate that he will be dead before the object of that view tops the horizon. There is a military maxim to the effect that a bad order given swiftly and with decision is often preferable to a counsel of perfection arrived at by a Council of War after the battle is already lost. Mussolini, one imagines, would agree with that maxim.

In fact, it is improbable that he has any fixed programme. And in the very absence of any such lies a great part of his strength. He is in a position to steal anyone's thunder or to rob the hen-roost of any other. He will be drastic and quite unscrupulous. He is not a dictator *de facto* as well as, practically, *de jure* for nothing. He is going to make Italy feared, and possibly disliked, abroad, and restore her prosperity at home or—crash. He may crash, but Italy, at least, regards him as the last and best hope.

For these reasons it would be a mistake to assume that his home policy will be one of reaction or his foreign policy a mere rabid imperialism. He may talk a lot about the islands of the Aegean and the Mediterranean, and of the sacred rights of Italy in North Africa and elsewhere; but his policy will be dictated by the pressure of three problems—those of coal, of bread, and of population.

Italy must import the first two and export the last. Her need for foreign corn is an old story; her necessities in the way of coal for fuel and power—in spite of the remarkable developments of electric power in the Alpine provinces—are more modern but no less urgent.

As for the population question, she is feeling the post-war pressure on her economic life of that manpower about which, in time of war, everyone talks so much and knows so little. To generals as wasteful of ordinary infantry as those of the Great War, large supplies of that commodity are a prime necessity. But when peace is temporarily arranged this cannon fodder itself requires sustenance.

Mussolini talks, rather vaguely for him, about emigration. But it is recently reported that 2,000 Italian immigrants have been "quoted" at Ellis Island. They have been refused admission to the United States—where every man is said to be inalienably entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—under the law that restricts the "quota" of aliens of any particular nationality. Mussolini must find another dump for his surplus Italians, and this fact is without doubt occupying more of his thoughts at Lausanne than the future status of the Caliph of Islam, or the posibilities of a German war of revenge against France.

MUSSOLINI'S FUTURE.

But one thing is sure. Whatever he may say to the pressmen, Mussolini will do something to the Entente. And whatever else he does he will refuse the part of mere midwife to those "accords" which have followed so mechanically the conjunction of the Premiers of Great Britain and France, only to experience an infantile mortality comparable to that in the worst kind of slum.

What Mussolini must get for Italy, if he and she are to survive, is business. And unless these accords lead speedily to more trade of an advantageous nature, he will not play. For he must realise perfectly well the strength of his position. Russia, Germany, and Turkey may all have something to offer him that would help to solve those problems of coal and bread and population. He could take a long step towards the isolation of Britain and France from the future economic life of Europe.

The policy of the Entente has, for all practical purposes, become one of negation. Their conferences and their military missions engage themselves in a monotonous repetition of the Mosaic, "Thou shalt not."

It was against a negation in domestic politics that Fascismo arose. It may be confidently assumed that Mussolini will have no more patience with it "whether at Naisshpur or Babylon" than he has at Rome.

There is nothing democratic about Fascismo—except in so far as it is an example of the *carriere ouverte aux talents*. But it is slowly becoming apparent that democracy, whose stamina had been greatly over-rated, perished on the Hindenburg line, and was buried with the Unknown Soldier. Each nation is now engaged, after its kind, in re-establishing an oligarchy. The day of the despots has returned. But it has yet to be proved whether the Democrat of the White House or some new Tyrant of the Chersonese is [illegible]edom's best and bravest friend." What [illegible] or not this "present hour" will [illegible]by'on's prayer, it provides a brave ch[illegible]espots, of whom by no means the le[illegible]sing is the leader of the Fascisti.

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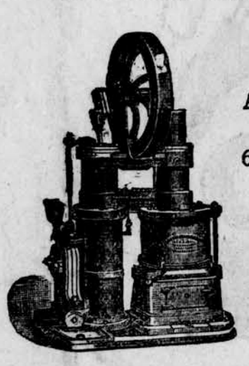

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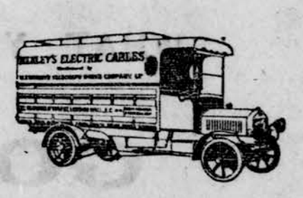

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